ion of Texas to the United States is contrary to the laws of nations, and just cause of war on the part of Mexico.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

In presenting the resolutions which I ported by a majority of your committee, I an and revolutionary spirit of his people tions aside, the case is still far from being on. When gentlemen are driven from all and Whereas, in consequence of such better the desired being their street of the desired being the desired being their street of the desired being the desired be have offered as a substitute for those redo not nope to be more successful nere, the daring bands of the large been in the committee itself.

—who has suppressed the daring bands of stripped of its embarrassments. It material and whereas, in consequence of such better strong holds, having no ground to lief, the attachment of many to the Union stand upon in making out a case of necestary weakened in the committee itself.

This place of meeting, and presiding officially appears to the life upon the case is still far from being the c portance, which will recommend what I wars, which have especially natrassed his shall say to a hearing from the people of own country has preserved the Mexican treaty-making power, compel us to cede when this old enemy is in the field, that a popular impression has been assumed as the assertion, that the position I have this history to enforce and consecrate in the

right, and which I so much desire to transmit unimpaired to posterity. Though yet young, I am old enough to know, from sad experience, what history in such melthe deaf ears of men : that the best counsel is far from being always the most acsave her by throwing overboard the boxes of gold and other things of more cherished endearment, is hardly heard, whilst he who maintains that all is safe, is too often coverably lost. He who from good motives gives even bad advice, is entitled at least to just forbearance; whilst the man who advances the best of counsel for selfish purposes deserves no consideration for

Those gentlemen who would annex Texas to the Union, and hurry us blindfold down this precipice of rain and dishonor, have here in these slave States at least, popular prejudice in their favor .-On one side are honor, power, wealth, and easy access to fame; on the other side, denunciation, banishment, poverty, and obscurity threaten. If I then speak free-

pray you to hear me with a patience, be-

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." ==- Leviticus, 25: 10.

HALLOWELL, MAINE, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1844. VOL. III.

pressed Texas is the defender of liberty! The wrongs of Mexico, the wishes of mains inviolate, by which Texas, as a slavery document and the principle of sla-Santa Anna who has civilized the barbari- Texas, the armed arbitrament of other na- slave State, can be admitted into this Uni-My opinions, the of faith inviolate; whose many gallant deeds away or to acquire territory. Whether military man like myself should be the true and without contest or discussion little intrinsic value, may excite the minds in war and peace, have by the almost the provinces of Louisiana and Florida last to come to the rescue. of my countrymen to reflection, and then unanimous acclamation of the people, were acquired constitutionally or not I A hough in the eyes of some it be treaof my countrymen to rencesson, and then again and again elevated him to the Pressider mature consideration, I dare venture again and again elevated him to the Pressider mature consideration, I dare venture again and again elevated him to the Pressider mature consideration, I dare venture again and again elevated him to the Pressider mature consideration, I dare venture again and again elevated him to the Pressider mature consideration. idency of the Republic, Santa Anna, who question. They were admitted, however, haughty power, the brave cannot at last damental investigation shall have been in-

has often liberated American citizens, un- by the sovereign proprietor's consent, one der circumstances which induced England of them lying around the mouth of the ment myself indirectly when I say that the nals) Therefore those principles, which it is the province of to send them into hopeless exile-Santa Mississippi river, threatened with earnest greatest warriors are in the main the Anna is an odious tyrant, and Texas, ren- embarrassment the trade of the whole staunchest friends of peace; the man who construction of the said clause of the Conegades from the land and religion of their great valley of the west: no breach of vifather-Texas, the ingrates to their adop- olated national faith was insinuated, no the battle may come on, but he who has roneous,-that it has no warrant either in Regarding the question at issue as section at issue at issue at issue at issue at issue at issue at its analysis and issue at its analysis ond only to those which mave forever in the meaning of lustrated the year 1776, I shall speak with promulgators of slavery—Texas, the re-Instrated the year 1770, I shan speak with promongators of slavery—102as, the re- jurists and patrione statesmen, demed the doubt- ton are said to resist the warlike spirit of the paid such marked attention he doubt- ton are said to resist the warlike spirit of the paid such marked attention he doubtpublic faith—Texas is so lovely in the ened its ratification with resistance and their people; and the correspondence of any promise or condition insisted upon by eyes of gentlemen, that we must take her dissolution. into one common grave! But in truth nexation of Texas—even if she desired it Maine border is an honor to them and to well the known character of many of the tion neither recognises or protects slavery of Texas and Mexico: whether they be even if there was no violation of national woman may put me to flight, but plant me of the transaction itself, forbid the belief this, I refer him to his bible, the Eastern ancholy strains has uttered in vain into we have nothing to do with the Republics -even if Mexico did not denounce warthe same or two independent nations is to faith, even if she was not a slave State-

we were disposed to grant it. I am no the Constitution nor anticipated by its trusted till both life and treasure are irre- pulse which moves me to repel foreign in-

to secure their rights. own consent. In 1824, Mexico, following co had subsequently thereto thus address- the whole country. [Hear, hear, Ed.] Britain, who in 1820 had declared the ions of dollars; you have lost a white man mission of the slave State of Texas, are slave trade piracy and punishable with for every Indian slain in battle; you have handling a two edged sword, it cuts both himself shall say let there be light! death, prohibited in the language of Judge called to your aid blood hounds in vain; ways, the assumption of such a power Story, this 'infernal traffic.' In 1829, to the horror of all christendom, for eight must therefore be abandoned at once and

glad note of liberty fail to receive a willing rannical rule, have and will again justify state. Addresses were response? Alas! for the received a willing a virtuous nation even when in alliance a virtuous nation even when in alliance and been independent unites itself with this one ever held in the state. Addresses were studied on the state and he will go to work as solemn and as state, once naving those acquainted with the parties, was, once they both tugged at the man who attempts to empty the mill pond with his quart cup. Do with the tyrant in sympathizing with, and with it falls slavery at the same collars in the Loco Foco traces, and in fine were doubtless, two as great time. If the State about to be admitted. as, who had received from a parental government a gratuitous fee simple in the live and just cause of the injured cure and finest soil on earth, exempt from taxation sanctify the breach of the weavy of amity.

The amount of su
Th for ten years, and without other sacrifice, But when Texas is the wrong doer and ereignty, and of course never could have wave an egiance to the government and to mexico the injured party; here, where, the Catholic religion which she had most to even studiously disguised motives, solemnly sworn to yield—Texas was the first to mixed by the constitution of the Lonsitution of the Constitution of the Constitu

first to raise the black flag of 'slavery and less and openly avowed rapacity, impel us stitution, slavery cannot exist by act of permit their recapture by those who claim no smancipation '—aye, Texas was the to the breach of faith and the disregard of Congress—but when we there find the ex-them as property, and that the said clause within the same period was 90,500 tons.

At the commencement of the discussion Dr. — stated the principles and meas-

us a matter of no concern. We have no where, I ask, is that overwhelming necesthreatened with wreck, the man who would evidence that she seeks alliance even if sity which generates a power not given by propagandist-I am satisfied to maintain authors? It is not territory that we want; the principles, the independence and the our wide unoccupied domain stretches honor of my own country. The same im- from the Mississippi to the far Pacific; we have already more land than we are terference and to defend my own rights, able to defend from savage incursion or constrains me also to keep aloof from, and British usurpation. 'We want more slave trial. Yes, it was the right in which we slavery. respect the peculiar organization which States to off set the fanatical free States. other nations have deemed most suitable Let the world hear it; you admit, sir, that we want Texas to extend slavery men .-I contend, then, in the language of the Unutterable emotions agitate my bosom: Texas to the United States is contrary to liberty: I call upon the Declaration of the laws of Nations, and just cause of war American Independence upon which it is The recognition founded: I invoke the spirit of freedom ted States, may or may not have been a ened despair inspired its utterance, as solsufficient cause of war, it remained with emn protests against this most unholy Mexico to vindicate her injured honor, or scheme. Shall we not blush to draw the to pocket the injury or insult, as to her veil which has hardly shielded us from the bility of maintaining the integrity of her proclaiming liberty and practicing serviare to reap an the truits of sacrince, no unity of mannatum the united States, not tude? Shall we any longer gull them by the man can say that I ask too much, when I confiding herself to just, or it may be un- hypocritical plea of necessity, the sole dejust sympathy, not restrained to an opin- fence of tyrants? Anew, we incur the Tirst of an inen, I protest against this an independent people, makes herself an even unto death for its extension—then appeal to our sympathies in behalf of Texappear to our sympatmes in benair of 1ex- an independent people, makes nersent an even unto death for its extension—then as, and these unjust denunciations of Mex- active and principal party, by taking hold expunge from your annals the declaration gain! When they lie bleeding and dying Hamilton, and extended after the murder of a certain Deacon in as, and these unjust denunciations of Mexas, and these unjust denunciations of mexico as foreign to the true issue, and emiof the province in controversy, thus forevof rights—repeal the law of 20, which to as toreign to the true issue, and eminently calculated to lead us into error,—
Though truly and with sorrow be it said,

Though truly and with sorrow be it said,

The south of the province in controversy, thus foreyof rights—repeat the law of 20, which or writhing in the deadly grasp of the termakes the slave trade piracy—down with or writhing in the deadly grasp of the termakes the slave trade piracy—down with only practical remedy for this crime the gibbet and bind the laurel upon the country which up to that time Inough truly and with sorrow be it said, cover the country which up to that time the gibber and time the gibber and time the gibber and time the gibber and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and Louisiana, what maddening reflecting to the suspended culprit—withdraw and the suspended culprit—withdraw of Angio-Saxon blood, bone of our bone was but partially or temporarily to ner orow of the suspended culprit—withdraw and duellist for any office; and we call upon person who enjoys as much religion as a and flesh of our flesh, in the language of view alienated from her; then I say that your fleet from the coast of Africa—tell and nesh of our nesh, in the language of view anemated from her; then I say that you meet from the coast of Africa—ten our sires has been spent in vain, the Congentlemen, I ask you, what claims of sym
Mexico has not only just cause of war, but Great Britain and the world that you our sires has been spent in vain, the friends of sound morals in the religious religious abettor of slavery, and who is as gentiemen, I ask you, what claims of sympathy has Texas on the people of the U.

Mexico has not only just cause of war, but oreal britain and the world that she would be disgraced in the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when that she would be disgraced in the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of have been enacting a solemn farce, when the constraint and the eyes of the constraint and States? Enjoying all the blessings which all gallant Nations if she did not use her you talk so loudly of liberty—that tyran-Deacon, who believes it sacrilege to extion of the rights of men, renounced the of the law of nature, upon which the laws 'slavery or death.' I care not for the heritage of our posterity forever. language, and nome, they became the tell of batter and is it the part of BI WHICH A SHAVE STATE CAN destiny with a balf barbarian people, friendship to seize with a rapacious hand BE ADMITTED INTO THIS UNION. of a distant Spanish Prince. Yes, with- a portion of the territory which she still Slavery cannot exist by the law of nature: awed by danger, unmoved by denunciaout becoming the advocate of Santa An- claims, and appropriate it to ourselves? IT CANNOT EXIST BY ACT OF CONGRESS.— tion, a living sacrifice for her best pros- and undone. na, whom we have heard denounced as a Do not these learned jurists know that a Slavery did exist by the laws of the sover- perity, I shall not fear death itself if she tyrant and traitor, for purposes of prejubreach of treaty is contrary to the laws of eign States, in the formation of the Conmay but live. But if mad counsels shall dicing the cause which I vindicate; trusting to indestructible truth and avenging upon that most obscure science, and withhistory, I challenge a comparison between out reparation, just cause of war? And creature of their united will,—for if they Texas and Mexico. The Mexican peo- what reparation could we make whilst we vested in congress the power to make a my household gods, an unwilling exile, I ple, inspired by that Declaration of American Indiana had renounced, in 1821, vindicated by a glorious revolution her title to independ a square the Florida Indians 2. Some state and seem carried on by the Indians to Canada. Just say, this glorious revolution her title to independ a square the Florida Indians 2. Some state and seem carried on by the Indians to Canada. Just say, this is our stipt to carry our town and we will be shown as a slave State, they can be shown as a slave State of the sta glorious revolution her title to independence of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the Spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character of the spanish monarchy and illustrated by a character dence of the Spanish monarchy, and illustrated in set, the nortulate tought by any state and it is be has been some time after its commencement Mexitrated in set, the nortulate tought by any state and if she has that do it. And go to work upon a plan to be
power it is her bounden duty not to add lovely land; then indeed, would I feel as-

once more unlike Texas, she made it part years you have with the whole force of forever. The contemptible jargon, that of her constitution that no person born after the promulgation of the same, in the recovery, it is time hostilities should cease; territory, acquired by conquest, purchase, several provinces should be held a slave. we will take the Floridas ourselves, peace- or voluntary cession, by municipal law and 15th, the day sessions in the Tremont Again in 1829, this much abused Mexico ably if we can, forcibly if we must.'- Congress may form them into slave States Temple, the first evening in Fancuil Hall, declared that slavery was extinguished in I shall not stop to ask whether we should and admit them into the Uniou, is unwor- and the second in the State House, Henry the Republic, and elevating the dread have deemed this a just cause of war, or thy of consideration; it involves the ab- B. Stanton, Esq., in the chair. Samuel standard of 'God and Liberty' she called to say what would have been our laconic surdity of having the power to do through E. Sewall was nominated for Gov., and upon the sons of freedom by arms to vindicate this immortal decree. And where less again arise, which, when a people are cannot do directly or of themselves.—

nation of mankind by resisting that liberty ought not only to declare war against us, ved of life, liberty or property, without due ment to that effect, between the northern tion at Augusta, who has stated several which hath made the nineteenth century but she will justly claim the universal symwhich framed the Constitution; and, where den remarked that he would trample upon forever memorable in the annals of the pathy and aid of nations to enable her to world. And yet, Santa Anna is a most vindicate her desecrated soil and insulted unite in one voice, there is no power un- as, in consequence of such impression, the der Heaven, whilst the Constitution re- Constitution is, by many, held to be a pro- that it was fit for nought else, and he

This place of meeting, and presiding our a case of neces, and come of think of ourselves—happy, happy indeed sity, they at last come out with the old and gradually destroyed, and others are merce impracticable—who has encour- are they who condemn not themselves.— bugbear, which has been so often paraded bindered in the conservative exercise of mistaken, that he paid very particular ataged education and the useful arts-who If we had our own consent, and also the up and down with tin pans beating and their political rights, and whereas, the tention, and that he knew positively that bid any expectation on my part, or carrying the substitute. But I rejoice, humble ing the substitute. But I rejoice, numble as caused to be recognized the principles of still I deem it questionable whether Texas as I may be in ability, unknown to fame, ment-who, in the midst of the embar- as a free State, could constitutionally be to attract even the passing boys who are cases of servants and laborers under conand of no consideration among men, that association with your name, in this day's rassments of the world, and the exhausassociation with your name, in this day's resolutionary and civil that the necessity of the case, the dread deliberations, will give me a factitious imdeliberations, will give me a factitious imuou, arising from revolutionary and civil that the necessity of the case, the dread
portance, which will recommend what I wars, which have especially harrassed his alternatives of war, might not, under the

the war of Independence, it was not bethem. Go, tell the six hundred thousand simple justice.

trated in act, the postulate taught by our co had agreed with the Indians that they new slave States to the Union, but to Revolutionary heroes, that a people can Revolutionary heroes, that a people cannot of right be governed without their free and independent; and suppose Mexi- which threatens death to the liberties of the example of the United States and G. ed us-You have expended forty mill-

MASS. LIBERTY CONVENTION. This large and able convention, to which

but honor the brave. I scorn to compli- stituted and completed in the same tribu-

1. Resolved, That the above mentioned Scott and the Governor-general of New any party to the Constitution, but abun-Brunswick during the difficulties on the dant evidence to the contrary; and that as service or labor alluded to "the Constitu-

cause of our physical strength; with Lord charge, so frequently made against the Lib- that he gave satisfactory answers to his Chatham, I say that in a good cause erty party, that we are trampling on the minister upon the slavery question before England could have crushed America to compromises of the Constitution, believing being baptised. And now seeing his old atoms. It was the consciousness of justice as we do, that those compromises require party in rather slim footing, he was obligwhich nerved our people in the hour of the immediate and complete extinction of ed to go all the way to Augusta to find an

the gallant of all lands to our standard; it noble son of Kentucky, CASSIUS M. obliged to manufacture one from whole was the right which made the veteran Brit- CLAY, for his bold and eloquent denunci- cloth after all. ish Lion, who had traversed the world un- ations of slavery, and his manly testimony scathed, crouch in dishonor before the un- in favor of the Liberty Party; and we principles of life, liberty and pursuit of emancipating his own slaves, by which he to overflowing with anti-slavery church happiness inscribed on our banners, which will show himself the worthy coadjutor of members &c. Mr. Gilmore spoke the like the letters of fire on the Babylonian that still nobler son of Kentucky, JAMES first part of the evening, after which Mr. our country. But in this war which you of the legitimate property, took his fath- very pleasing to the audience, who told are madly projecting, this inspiring ban- er's slaves as his inheritance, that he might their joy by frequent bursts of laughter,

and march afar to shed on the plains of which loudly calls on the clergy of this in the minds of a majority of the church, Texas their blood for the extension of sla- Commonwealth to carry out the reform so who, after the meeting told their displeas-

the constitution guarantees to ner people, with all the offices of honor and profit jured honor and violated territory. Learnopen to the humblest citizen; with an unoccupied domain extending to the distant the vain expectation of persuading us that wearies the impassable muscles of the Pacific, like our first parents going out Mexico has no cause of grievance in the most wooden face -- you give it up—now racine, take our first parents going out of the principle of protection, is equalled of the principle of protection, is equalled where people have laughed and clapped from Eden, with the world before them event supposed. I dare not insult comfrom Eden, with the world before them where to choose ' in any clime, a home mon sense by acquiescence in such mysthey voluntarily banished themselves from terious jurisprudential jargon as this.— ready to propagate your faith by fire and their native country, disavowed the glori- I appeal to the reason, to the instincts, the ous principles of the American Declaranon of the rights of men, renounced the of the law of nature, upon which the laws inestimable privileges of the Federal Conmestimable privileges of the rederat conworst comes to the worst and the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and that this praise him; neither will he who made of the union trusty champion of slavery; and the union trusty champion of slavery is the union trusty ch forgetful of all the ties of common blood, ity with Mexico, to say nothing at present language, and home, they became the fel-

# THE TOWN POWER.

Nothing but inaction, dear brethren, can these 10 men will go to work as though one of their children had been carried off

10, 20, 50, or 100 in a town, let them meet and say, we go for the election of the town officers this very year in our town. Then and how they shall advance upon the pro- and leaders of the party.' slavery castles, where the sappers and miners shall be stationed, with a view to the

day when they shall storm the citadel. It is a curious fact in human nature, that we referred last week, was held Feb. 14th let a dozen men say in December-we will elect our ticket next town meeting-the very fact that they have a given object betion, and lend an entire new power, feel- quis. The disputants were residents of fore them will three-fold every man's exering and energy to each man engaged in joining towns—the Dr. spoken of, a stern, the work. But for a man to work without John G. Whittier and Joel Hayden were a stint before him, he says: "I cannot see inent leader in the democratic ranks.now, throughout this vast empire, did this struggling to throw off an unjust and tyglad note of liberty fail to receive a willing rannical rule, have and will again justify slave; the moment a State, once having is said to have been the most influential the length and breadth of the undertaking,"

One beautiful feature in the debate, to and he will go to work as solemn and as those acquainted with the next and he will go to work as solemn and as those acquainted with the next and he will go to work as solemn and as those acquainted with the next and he will go to work as solemn and as those acquainted with the next and he will go to work as solemn and as the second state. Addresses were a virtuous nation even when in alliance been independent unites itself with this one even held in the state.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM PORTLAND.

and bad in all denominations, yet I heartimaking the declaration, that the annexaonly people who dared to brave the indignatural right: she will not only, and press language 'no person shall be depriwas the result of a compromise or agreetion at Apprets who have to the United States in case. would never be bound by it, so long as

> The Gentleman was asked if he were not mistaken in regard to Gen. Fessenden's remarks, he replied that he was not

I wish to ask the gentleman, if he recollects having heard Gen. Fessenden say that he was opposed to any law, by which he was obliged to assist in riveting the chains of slavery upon any person; that in his opinion, such a law was unconstitutional, and would never bind him; he would trumple upon such a law let the consequences be what they might. would also ask him if he recollects having less recollects that Gen. Fessenden gave as his opinion, that the persons held to &c." If the gentleman will not admit upon the right, and I am proud to say, that they ever intended to sanction the prin- Argus. And should be continue to circuthat the man does not live whom I dare ciple of property in man, or to guarantee, late this stuff, I shall mark him in my not look in the face. If we conquered in maintain, or protect the system of slavery. book in straight letters a LIAR. But any 3. Resolved, That we cast back the thing for an excuse; (as I am informed) excuse for violating his word, and then conquered; it was the right that called 6. Resolved, That we highly honor that (pity the sorrows of a poor old man) A few evenings since we were favored

with a visit from Mr. H. S. Gilmore and ner will not be borne, alas! by us, but by immediately emancipate them as an act of attended in two or three instances with the clapping of hands. All went very well grief.

# LIBERTY DISCUSSION!

' How did you like the debate the othr evening ?

Well, I don't know-I really thought uncle Ephe, would do better than he did; -you, that Doctor's tongue is hung in the middle, isn't it ?'

'Ha-ha! yes, Dr. - is a good speaker-he was very fair and candid too. 'Yes, and uncle Ephe. was pretty well used up ;'-left him with scarce a word

to say. Well, no wonder ?-what did uncle Ephe's arguments amount to ? His whole theme was ridicule of the Liberty press,

Well, I guess he won't want to court the Dr's acquaintance again in public any-

The preceeding conversation took place between a Whig and Democrat, a few days after a discussion on the merits of the present Liberty Party, in a small village in the far-away county of Piscata-Ephe, -a universal appellation -- a prom-

ures of the Liberty party-after which, uncle Ephe rose to object. Some of his objections are worthy of notice, as they show the sophistical arguments frequently last, I noticed a letter from your correspondent in used by opposers which influence the few fers to the "present aspect of the political parties upon whom argument, unadulterated, has in relation to those who are presented to us as the no force. He said it was the same old living statesmen and patriots of the South-lead-

didates in the primary meetings."

2d. Because it is an immoral partythat was, the leaders, Smith and others preach politics on the Sabbath! The of God." Buffalo resolution, or ' Buffalo Treason!' was taken up at considerable length; also, O'Connell's address to the Irish-Bible Instead of this I find the writer advancing.

Politics-Law of 1793-and lastly, Abby "Since, then, the strictly religious portion of the Kelly !!' She was permitted to speak at the Buffalo convention. O, horrible !

The Dr. cut and thrust with remarkable skill and precision, and in a very mild and pleasant manner, tore off uncle's sophisti- by the popular voice." Here is the mistake under cal garb, and laid bare the fallacy of his objections. His arguments were sound true that the religious portion of the country have his objections. His arguments were sound unanswerable and untouched. A candid They have a name, to thousands and thousands of mind must have been convinced of their them an endeared name—one whose christian chartruth, if not converted. The discussion acter is undoubted, and untarnished—one who has the truth, if not converted. continued two evenings, before a respec-table audience, and will undoubtedly re-bright ray of a soul meet for the kingdom of God." sult in great good to the cause of Liberty One who has manifested such meetness for the in this 'Down mast sir, we are 'up and doing.
HONOROUS. in this 'Down East 'section. Be assured, kingdom of God, by a life of consistent piety, and

Down East, Feb. 1844.

#### THE INTERNAL SLAVE TRADE.

notice of the reader. They carry in their style growing interest, among whom are included some the marks of verity, and if, as we have every read of the most devoted, self-denying and prayerful son to believe, they are fair illustrations of the in-ternal slave trade of this country—if scenes like these are common or frequent in the " middle passage" between Virginia and Louisiana, knowledge of them ought to rouse every feeling of pity and indignation of which our hearts are capable, and induce immediate action on the part of the General and State Governments. How inconsistent to legislate against the slave trade on the high seas, and suffer it to be thus carried on, upon our own soil-under the shadow of our national banner-the wings of the American ea-When will christians, and our citizens generally, look these abominations in the face? extracts below are from the correspondence of the Emancipator. The letter was written from Louis-ville, Ky. The writer says, that on the boat, in which he sailed down the river, he heard rough fellows boasting of their abuse of the saucy " nig-

their chains rattling as they went-a procession of twenty-eight young men, twelve women and two children were not chained. The men were handcuffed in pairs-several pairs chained together by a large chain passing between the lines, from hand-cuff to handcuff, and several individuals wearing an ancle chain also connected with the handcuffed arm. They were clad in coarse clothing, not very clean, and each carried a small bundle of clothes on his arm. The expression of their faces was that of mingled stupidity and sullenness. The splendid steamers even failed to change this expression into one of wonder. They lifted their eyes, indeed, for a moment, to look, but so dull these windows of the inner man, that I started, 'for soul was wanting there.' I never be-fore felt what it was to chattelize man,-to em-

There was one face in the procession that was the picture of utter and hopeless despair. It was fees the face of a middle aged woman walking between her two children. In her left hand she carried her little bundle of clothes, and clasped with her right the hand of a little boy of four years old, who trotted by her side. A little girl of six walked at her left holding on to her mother's dress .cut of a whip. She did not look once at the boat but followed in the procession with downcast eyes. Three men with large canes drove them on. I must confess that the hot tears found their way t my eyes as I gazed. My throat was full so that I could not speak, and I am sure that my heart was. Some of the by-standers said it was a drove for the New Orleans market.

After walking up and down the wharf for a time I stepped on the Bourbon and went aft on the lower deck to see the coffle once more. They had seated themselves on their little bundles as conveniently as their chains would permit them. The a cup of water to a fine looking negro man, one of these heavily manacled, and whom I took to be her husband, for the little boy was seated in his lap asleep, with his head resting on his father's bosom. I stood near for some time looking on the sad scene, but no one of them raised his eyes to meet mine. While I stood, the boat bell rung -I made the best of my way to the Herschel, and the Bourbon was soon ploughing her foaming path to the great slavemart of the South. God grant that the labors of yourself and coadjutors in great cause of human rights may soon make the hope within that mother's "bosom dying, revive

#### THE HONESTY OF THE POLITICIANS IN RELATION TO THE TWENTY. FIRST RULE.

By the following extract from the speech of Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, upon the 21st rule the motives of the politicians in their present course relative to it will be distinctively understood

But many Southern gentlemen say because we have taken this position, we must adhere to it, even though it be wrong to have taken it originally .-They tell us we must never retreat in the face of an enemy. Now, in regard to military tactics, I confess myself to be no better informed than other members generally; but I have always understood that, if a general discovered that a large body of troops whom he has pushed forward are not able to sustain their position with advantage, he may direct them to be withdrawn. If he has taken a false po-sition, may he not abandon it rather than have his troops cut to pieces? Let us see how this matter stands. We at the South are in no danger. It is popular with us to vote against abolition petitions, and if a man has the boldness to take any other course, he is denounced. But how is it with our allies [troops] at the North? They are hardly pressed on this point. I have been appealed to, personally, by several gentlemen of both political parties, who have hitherto been with us of the South on the question, and who say they will continue to do so if we deem it necessary; but they say they are losing ground; that the friends of the South are giving way, and the abolitionists gaining ground; and they are anxious that we should give up the rule, assuring me that they are prepared to vote with us on all main questions.

Let us now return to our simile of a battle.— Suppose a general had taken a position with his own troops behind a secure breastwork, but had stationed his allies on exposed grounds, where they were rapidly falling by the enemy's shot, and could with difficulty sustain themselves. They appeal to the general, and tells him that, if he regards it as important to maintain their position, and considers the ground valuable, they will endeavor to occupy it. He tells them in reply that the ground is worth nothing, and that he ought not to have taken it; but that he will not, once having taken it, retire,

[From the Boston Recorder.] A MISTAKE

MESSES. EDITORS :- In your paper of Thursday story ' be had heard repeated for the last ers in politics and experienced legislators. After mentioning the names of Clay, Culhoun, Van Bu-Ist, 'Because a distinct party is unnecessary to accomplish the objects sought—
as this may be done by instruction to can-Christian statesman and patriot? Alas, alas, that the jewels which adorn the diadem of a country's renown, should send downward or reflect inward no clear bright ray of a soul meet for the kingdom of God." After these expressions for the spiritual interests of the nation, I was anticipating an allusion to one who possesses that moral country have no name presented to them for the high and commanding office of Chief Magistrate of the nation on which to rally, it becomes them seriously to consider the respective claims to their selves confidence, of those names which are called forth Birney no name presented to them for that high office by deeds of Christian benevolence, and personal sacrifice for the good of his fellow men-I love to mention that name, it is James G. BIRNEY; and I desire that your correspondent may think of it, and may not forget it, in his statement of names for the high office of Chief Magistrate. I desire We commend the following paragraphs to the 60,000 voters have already turned with deep and Christians of the land. Added to these, I trust many thousand more will rejoice to find there is one in whom they can feel confidence, not only in the his qualifications as a statesman, but in his devo-

Yours respectfully, East Abington, Feb. 5, 1844. [Boston Recorder.

#### REASONS FOR VOTING THE LIBERY TICKET.

1. The Slave Power constantly violates and tramples upon the natural and constitutional rights of the people of the U. States.

1st. By invading their right to life and personal safety. Senator Preston declared that, "if they could catch an abolitionist at the South they would hang him, despite of the interference of all the governments of the earth, including the Federal Government." There are more than 60,000 on the opposite side of the river, we heard a great clanking of chains behind us, and, turning our heads, saw a coffle of slaves.—They wound their way down the wharf to the steamer Roughor their chains rattle. What "right and privilege" can an abolitionist enjoy in South Carolina?

2d. By breaking down the right of free speech We may have power to speak what we will, but if we dare to speak against slavery we are punished for it by lynching in the South and disqualification for any important office throughout the nation.

By denying to the people the right to serve God in obedience to his conscience. God com-mands us to feed the hungry and help such as want help, and be kind. The law of Congress, passed 1793, and now in force, makes such Christian duty when performed towards a fugitive slave, a crime punishable by a fine of \$500. Mercy is a crime under the rule of slaveholders.

4th. By reducing free citizens of the North to Slavery. In Alabama, Florida, and some other parts of the South, colored citizens of the free or brute the image of God—to fling conscience and revelation from the helm of the mind and substitute the arbitrary will of a rallibleand passionate In all the slave States, they are thrown in jail on suspicion of being fugitive slaves, and if they can not prove their freedom, are sold to pay their jail.

> 5th. By throwing free citizens of the North into prison on account of their color only, when they visit ports of the South where they are sometimes left and sold into slavery.

By overthrowing the last safeguard of Liberty, the Right of Petition, and, in the only The mother's eyes were red and swollen with weeping, and she bore on her cheek the unhealed to personal freedom; the right of trial by jury, and privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus The people are enormously taxed to pay

the expenses of this outrageous tyranny.

1st. The North pays at least two-thirds of all duties on imports, and consequently not less than two-thirds of the expenses of a perverted and oppressive government.

2d. In 1842, the northern mail routes cleared \$600,000; the southern sunk in the same time \$571,000, so that about one-half the postage we pay, goes to support the Post Office system of the thriftless South, while at the same time, the mails have repeatedly been broken open and their conmother who had so excited my interest was giving tents burnt in the public streets for the protection

of slavery.

3d. Of all the money paid by the people of the North for the support of the government at least three-fifths is expended directly or indirectly for the support of slavery.

4th. And while we pay what they squander, their system of compulsory labor is impoverishing the whole country, bringing us into periodical bankruptoy, making business unsafe, capital inse-cure, and the gains of labor uncertain.

III. The measures of the Slave Power, as well as the principles upon which that power is estab-lished, are false and pernicious to the country. 1st. The representation of three fifths of the slave property on the floor of Congress is opposed

to every principle of justice and republicanism.

2d. The proposition to annex Texas to the Unon, and thereby perpetuate the influence unfortunately obtained by the slaveholders, through the three fifth principle, is consistent with the accustomed madness of slavery, and threatens the destruction of the last relics of liberty.

IV. The Liberty Party ask nothing contrary to justice, republicanism, and the Constitution of the United States. They ask for the overthrow of the Slave Power and the abolition of slavery, because it would be safe for the slaveholders, happy for the lave, just and glorious for the country, co with the Constitution, and pleasing to God the Judge of all. Reader, if you are a man, a christian, and a patriot, support the Liberty Party.

PROF. SHEPARD.—We learn that Prof. Shepard, of this city, has been unanimously appointed to the Professorship of Theology in the Theological Seminary at Auburn, New York; which became Theological Seminary of the city of New York, and been previously elected to fill the vacancy: out the friends of that Institution, on learning the

appointment, immediately endowed the Professor-ship which he filled, and he declined. We are authorised to say that a tender of the apointment was made to Dr. Pond, of this city, but is deep interest in the welfare of the Institution with which he is now connected, and over which ne so ably presides, compelled him, notwithstanding that the salary in the Auburn Seminary is large, and the Institution fully endowed, promptly to decline. - [Bangor Gazette.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF BANGOR.-We learn from a source which can be relied upon, that the amount of sawed lumber and timber shipped from this city last year was as follows :

118,000,000 feet. Boards, preceding year, except the year 1842, when it was

that they must remain there and be cut to pieces, other smaller lumber shipped, we have not the hold of this cause in a manner commensurate with its importance. Other parties draw their funds the same of the name of this Association shall be the stiffing large of them are used.

The amount of clapboards, shingles, staves and of every more that we take an energy man. It is high time that we take an energy and selected at the control of the same of this cause in a manner commensurate with its importance. Other parties draw their funds pages of tracts, and these were entirely disposed the same of the s this attitude longer, even if some of them are genof one and a half millions of dollars.—Bangor
from officeholders and candidates for office; ours of and more were wanted.

Gazette.

Design the adjournment.

# LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, MARCH 7, 1844.

LIBERTY TICKET, Nominated by the National Convention, May 13.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES G. BIRNEY,

Of Michigan. " Our own slave states, and especially the more southern of them, in which the number of slaves is greater, and in which, of course the sentiment of injustice is stronger than in the more northern that tour on the Sabbath day. ones, are to be placed on the list of decaying com-

"The question now for the North finally to de cide is-shall the slave states draw us down with them and both perish, or shall we, by a decided conjunct exertion of virtuous energy, save our selves and them from destruction."—James G

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

#### THOMAS MORRIS. Of Ohio.

" I rejoice that the abolition of slavery through out the civilized world is no longer problematical t seems to be almost universally conceded that this stupendous fraud upon a portion of the human race is fast drawing to a close, and the great ques tion with us is truly what measures are best suited

" Political action is necessary to produce moral reformation in a nation; and that action with us can only be effectually exercised through the ballot box. And surely the ballobox can never be used for a more noble purpose than to restore and secure to every man his inalienable rights."-Thomas Morris,

to accomplish this desirable end in the United

#### Democratic Candidate for President, MARTIN VAN BUREN.

" I must go into the Presidential chair, the in flexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery ation equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists.

" It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views CAN EVER RECEIVE MY CONSTITUTIONAL SANCTION." Mr. Van Buren's Inaugural Address, March 4th, 1837.

#### Whig Candidate for President. HENRY CLAY.

"I know there is a visionary dogma which holds that negro slaves cannot be the subjects of prop-I shall not dwell long upon this speculative abstraction. That is property which the law de-clares to be property. Two hundred years have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as proper-

" If I had been a citizen of Pennsylvania when no possibility could the black race ever gain as-States—the southern or south western States-1 should have opposed, and would continue to oppose any scheme whatever of emancipation, gradua or immediate.

" It is NOT TRUE, and I REJOICE that it is not true, that either of the two great parties in this country has any design or Alm at ABOLITION. should DEEPLY LAMENT if it were true."-Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate of the United States, professions or appearances he may assume, slave-February, 7th, 1839.

#### Shall your town be carried for Liberty?

In order to afford you the most effectual with pay in advance.

2 copies for \$3,00 " " 6,00 7 00 .. .. 10,00 10 " " 14,00.

Thus we have put the paper simply at the cost of paper and printing, for the sake of the cause the present year. Club together, procure a quantity, and carry your town for Liberty. Don't delay.

# Do you see this?

We will send the Liberty Standard to new subscribers from the first of April to the middle of November next for ONE DOLLAR ONLY!

Now see your towns supplied.

# PROFANITY OF HENRY CLAY.

A gentleman in this State, a whig, and once a whig representative to Congress, remarked not very long since, that he "should like Mr. Clay better is he did not swear so profusely, for he would mix it all in with every thing, and swear when there was no need of it whatever." And this man was not himself over conscientious about his language.

This statement was recently made to us on the most undoubted authority, and by the gentleman to whom the above remark was made.

Shall profanity be voted into the presidency of this professedly christian nation?

# GOOD TESTIMONY.

The best testimony to the value of a paper, is the good it is effecting. The following is from a gentleman in a remote part of the state:

"The Liberty Standard sent to me is read by five or six families, but all say they are not able to pay for a copy. Our Liberty men gain very fast in this town, and would gain faster if I could get them to take the Standard and pay for it."

An intelligent gentleman in another part of the State says: " My paper is circulated extensively

Standard sometimes to a friend of his who was the permanent labors of an anti-slavery minister. strongly opposed to the cause, and by reading it We believe the course of the new church, in their occasionally he had become fully converted, Another had a copy handed him-he was con- success.

vinced its principles were right, ordered it sent to

him regularly, and now he has 10 new liberty voters in his neighborhood. will " second the motion " of Freeport?

# KENNEBEC COUNTY.

must come from the hearts and pockets of its friends. During the adjournments of the society a Lib- ber by subscribing to this Constitution.

Kennebec is not to be out done in the cause of lib. erty Association was formed which will be of Art. 2.—Our objects shall be the con erty by any other county. Put a peg there.

notices of the meetings of the Association in those county tract depository is to be established, town erty men, and them only, to fill the towns are extensively notified-in town and out of liberty associations are to be formed auxiliary to ces of profit and trust within the gift of town. Milton Clark is written to. Look out for the county Association, committees appointed in ple. great meetings, and invite all the people.

# HENRY CLAY AND THE SABBATH.

While on his late visit to New Orleans, the papers of that city say he was received "on the San- have never yet been moved on this subject. BATH DAY, BY THE MILITARY, WITH FLAUNTING the time of religious service.

It is also stated by the papers that he started on tant in this matter.

The friends of that holy day must beware, lest after praying and laboring for its sanctity, they do not rote it out of existence!

#### HENRY CLAY AND TEXAS.

tion in Kentucky has also questioned him, but no gress. answer has appeared.

the editor may think it proper to publish Mr. Child's which they long maintained, because John C. subject; and generally to do whatever and a subject as the subject and a subject as the subje article on this subject, especially so as he has declared the question of annexation to be the most these parties, both of them. important of any one before the nation. Mr. C.

"Shall northern men whether whigs or democrats, be guilty of the ineffable assininity of per- Leavitt and J. W. Alden of Boston, propose to ny man to come into the presidential chair UNCOMMITTED in this business. It cannot be disguised that there is a determination in the can- tle. The publication is to be commenced as soon didates to keep dark on this vital subject. They can be very voluble, and protest that they are "incapable of concealment" in respect to the pennies paid on iron pots, but they cannot find tongue to utler a syllable upon a question involving the ton daily paper, will at once subscribe for that .fate of an empire, the preservation of peace, or the opening of war. They dare not speak because in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of they apprehend that a word either way will lose the slaveholding states, and also with a determin- them the half of the Union! Will the people allow this game to go on? If they do, they are un-

done, will deserve to be.

We have endeavored to acquit ourself of the duty of an American citizen in this behalf. At the request of several friends and associates in the abolition cause, and in obedience to our individual sense of duty, we addressed a respectful application to Mr. Clay, Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Calhoun; and although three months have elapsed, no answer has been received. We regard Mr. Clay, "the great compromiser," betwixt liberty and slavery, as infinitely the most powerful and most dangerous in this matter. Moreover, we were his early, constant, and ardent friend, and supporter, having by the steadines and singlenesss of our attachment, carried among those most devoted to him, the cognomen of "Old Kent," at the time his star, like the flickering life of Lear, seemed ready to go out for ever. Moreover, we had often communicated with Mr. Clay on public affairs; and we ex-Franklin's plan (of gradual emancipation) was adopted, I should have voted for it; because, by silence was found more convenient. We shall see whether the people will permit that silence to concendency in the State. But if I had been then, or were now a citizen of any of the planting to the wolf's mouth, to find out what his sentiments are upon the subject of biting them off.

### MR. CALHOUN'S GENERALSHIP.

No man can understand a southern politician unless he bear in mind always, that the interest of slavery is supreme in his estimation-that it controls all his policy and conduct. Whatever ry is the leading element of his being, and the usual manner of attaining his object is to wrap up slavery with some national interest, and in the attainment of that secure his own.

Mr. Calhoun and his party at the South are the means of doing this, we make the follow- body guard-the reserve corps of the slave power, ing liberal offer, to be continued a short ready for any service the exigency may require .time. We will send the Liberty Standard He saw the northern division of the democratic one year, to new subscribers as follows: party beginning to falter at the opening of the present congress, proposing to exchange the radicalism of slavery for its whig conservatism,-or Calhounism for Clayism. This, neither his philosophy nor his pride could tolerate. Some bold, decisive measure must be adopted. The presidential question is now the controling one on the political chequer board, and he seizes upon that to restore the allies. He wheels his division out from the party ranks, plants his standard, and says to the party, 'Your success hangs on my support -that support you cannot have without a prompt return to your servile duty. I abandon you and at the same time indicates that his favor may

The sagacious policy is having the designed effect. The gag rule lingers, and will not probably be repealed. Those presses of the party which lately spoke out distinctly against it are silent, and others are supporting the slave power with still greater zeal. The democratic papers which took strong ground against Texas are generally hushed, and the proclamation is sent forth that Mr. Calhoun is not implacable—that his support may yet be depended on-and magnanimity! will lead him yet to go for Van Buren, the plain English of which is that the party may be again restored to ble means, relying on God for success to attach be first paid from the sale of the work. But why its former servility, and the honest people of the as many names of Liberty voters as possible to the do they refuse to allow the written agreement to country connected with it be tortured into a new compact with slavery.

That party had the opportunity of restoring to sibility of redemption.

We speak only of the present indications re specting the gag.

A new Baptist church has been formed at Augusta, of members who seceded from the first United States, is an outrage upon the moral senchurch on account of their connection with slavery. Nearly half the active members have already left, as we are informed, and others are continually vacant by the recent death of the venerable Dr. in my town, and every man who reads it becomes joining the new church, which worshipped last Sabbath in the Court House, had greaching by Sabbath in the Court House, had preaching by Another man recently stated, that he sent the neighboring ministers, and expect soon to secure circumstances, entirely proper, and hope for them

# SOMERSET COUNTY.

The late meetings in that county were well at-Such testimony is encouraging to us, and may tended, and were considered by the friends there afford a hint to others. Every neighborhood ought to be the most useful anti-slavery meeting ever to be furnished with at least one copy. What town | held in the county. The names of 130 men were enrolled during the sessions of the S. A. S. Society, and the manly energy and determined purpose plished and that is BY LEGISLATITE AUTHORITY; Liberty men in this county are requested to no- has a strong hold there, which is every day in- WE, whose names are subscribed, adopting Timber,
A greater amount than has been shipped any
A greater amount the year 1842, when it was

Ken. Association. They are worthy of our cause state, have not much longer to live in that country; do hereby unite ourselves with the Lib.

They are worthy of our cause state, have not much longer to live in that country; do hereby unite ourselves with the Lib.

They are worthy of our cause state, have not much longer to live in that country; do hereby unite ourselves with the Lib.

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They are longer to live in that country is a live our selves with the live our selves and we doubt not will meet the hearty approbation to the friends of liberty and mercy act with the following the friends of liberty and mercy act with the following the friends of liberty and mercy act with the friends of liberty and mercy

great importance in the county. Its committee of our moral and political power for the Will the friends in Winslow and China see that are not men to stand still in such a cause. A accomplish this, to elect honest and capable each town to hold meetings, obtain subscribers to tion shall be a County Central Committee papers, distribute tracts, enrol the voters, &c.— who shall hold the office for the term Meetings of the Associated are to be called forth. year, and until others shall be chose

A challenge was publicly made and promptly ty voters of the county, call meetings of BANNERS, SOUNDING TRUMPETS AND BEATING OF accepted, to exceed Kennebec in the increase of sociation whenever they shall deem it exp DRUMS," and was escorted through the streets at liberty votes this year. We barely suggest to that county that early rising will be somewhat impor-

#### THE GAG.

Since collecting the doings of congress in another place we perceive that we are destined again to disappointment. After the 21st rule was re- ly felt may be boldly acted as becomet jected, it was called up again by some process, Mr. Clay has been questioned relative to his then laid on the table, from which it cannot be taviews on the annexation of Texas by a public meet- ken without a vote of two thirds, and this of appoint Town Central Committees, consisting ing in Pittsburg, but he will not answer. A conven- course cannot be gained during the present Con- one for each school district, in each town,

In 1841 the rule was rescinded, and we rejoiced The following are the remarks of Mr. Childs rel- in the belief that the gag was dead; but for parative to his unanswered letter of Nov. 1, 1843.- tizan purposes it was again revived. Now the As the Ken. Journal has recommended that paper democrats have lest the permanent honor they strongly, and has often published from it, perhaps might have secured, by abandoning the ground ting tracts, papers, and cheap publications on

#### THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Measures are in operation by which Joshua publish a Daily Liberty Paper, with the above ti-

as 500 subscribers are obtained. Price \$5,00 a who are pertinaciously hostile to the antislaver year. It is to be a complete business paper, and cause. They are determined that missionary a we hope that many in Maine, who wish for a Bos- cieties shall maintain the pro-slavery relation

The conduct of the Massachusetts Senators in egard to the resolves for amending the constituion, has been brought before the Legislature, and after unsuccessful attempts to hush the subject. it was referred to a committee. That is right, but the legislature is more inconsistent than those Senators.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

Nothing of importance has been done the past week. The question whether to proceed with the valuation, or give it up on account of great defects in the returns, has been much debated .-The acceptance of the money due the state from the United States is a standing theme. The committee on anti-slavery petitions have reported, but we have not yet seen the report. We have received, by the politeness of friends, Governor for re-election.

everal bills now before the legislature, but have not time to examine them.

#### A LITTLE UNFAIR.

erance, but some of them do not get their pay .- any part of Oregon to Britain, oppose the pay. This is certainly unfair, and Mr. Dumont, Mr. ment of Jackson's fine, assert that the democratic Severance, or somebody else, ought to pay those party should be united, that Van Buren is their men the stipulated sum.

#### SOMERSET COUNTY LIBERTY CON. VENTION.

A Convention of those favorable to the Liberty Party was held at Bloomfield, Feb. 29, 1844, when whole weight of the general government of the Hon. Drummond Farnsworth was called to the country, is a matter of too slight concern to arrest chair, and E. J. Peet was chosen Secretary.

The object of the convention was stated to be hands with equal cordiality with the slaveholders he formation of a County Liberty Association, while their common victim lies ruined at their and Messrs. May, Bowen and Coburn were ap- feet. ointed to present a Constitution.

Messrs. Willey, Dinsmore, Bicknell, Morrilland Hutchings, were chosen a committee to preare resolutions. Adjourned to 2 P. M.

Afternoon .- Judge Farnsworth in the chair .-Prayer by Eld. Nickerson. The committee on ately, he will confer a favor. Constitution reported and their report was unan- FRANKLIN COUNTY.-This county-the banimously adopted. Messrs. Bowen, Bicknell and ner county of the State in proportion to population B. E. Cayford were chosen to nominate a standing has called its meetings, and no second rate thing committee of the Association, who reported the will be done there. Mr. May will be there, per following, and their report was adopted.

W. W. Dinsmore, Norridgewock; W. P. Morril, Skowhegan ; Joseph Philbrick, Bloomfield ; Otis Richardson, Jr. Mercer; Rufus Bixby, Norridgewock; Samuel Hartwell, St. Albans; James Hutchings, New Portland; Artemas Bigelow; Bloomfield; William McKetchnie, Norridgewock.

80 names were affixed to the Constitution. The Resolutions elicited a very interesting discussion give our printers a jog respecting this, who by the in which many participated, after which they were unanimously adopted, and the Association Attest.

E. J. PEET, Secy. RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we will use all fair and honoraabove constitution before the next election.

with the whole political action of the country, de- edge it? Why did they obtain his list of subsetithe country the lost right of petition, and thereby termines its parties, decides important measures bers under false pretences, and then refuse to redoing itself imperishable honor; but like its whig of government, is a brand of discord, a fountain turn it? Were they to have the benefit of his4 predecessor, it will be found morally incapable of of bitter strifes, and whilst it lasts, will never suf- or 6 months' hard labor in obtaining subscribers by such a deed. It is sold to slavery beyond the pos- fer us to become one people" unless it blots out supplying them and taking the pay? These quesour moral sentiments, and put us upon a level tions should be considered by them. with the slaves-or what is worse, below the level of even slaveholders themselves.

Resolved, That the nomination of Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren for the presidency of the timents and welfare of the people, and the people of Somerset County owe it to themselves, their children, and their countrymen in chains, to forbid that the flags of these candidates should ever wave in triumph over them. Resolved, That we heartily respond to the nom-

ination of JAMES G. BIRNEY and THOMAS MORRIS for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States, and of JAMES APPLE-TON for Governor of Maine, by pledging them our united and warm support, as the worthy representatives of Liberty before a servile and slavery cursed nation.

SOMERSET COUNTY LIBERTY ASSOCIA-TION. There is but one proper and EFFECTUAL mode,

indicated were truly encouraging. The cause and this so far as my suffrage can go, shall not dares to urge at any time a vote for slavery.

any resident of the county, may become a mem. sociations as shall be found most convenient.

Art. 3.—The Standing Officers of this As Meetings of the Associated are to be called forth.
with in other parts of the county, many of which have never yet been moved on this subject.

year, and until other have power to fill cancy which may occur in their body. The county which may occur in their body. The county was all meeting the county will be to enrol the county will be Lecturers to meet applications from Tor provide a depository for tracts and periodic distribution, to meet such calls as may be on behalf of the Towns; and in general, to co-operation with the Town Committees, what er may be necessary for an effective organization of the party for spreading light; and for the trating right thinking minds - so that what is American Citizens.

American Citizens.

Art. 4.—It is recommended to the Liberty Ablitionists of the several Towns in the County. respond and co-operate with the County Co and public meetings for discussion, and Lecturers are wanted, seasonably to notify County Committee of the time and place; culate information not only by increasing the

ests of true liberty throughout the several Town Art. 5 .- It is the duty of the Town Commit to make returns to the Central Committee, of the name of all the liberty voters in the several town

PRO-SLAVERY AND MISSIONS Most of the existing forms of missionary open ations in the country are under the control of ma

which the institutions of the country generally have held. The result of this will certainly to wean the real moral efficacy of the churche from them-to drive abolitionists away (and such most true christians will soon become) leavin those associations to dry up from the roots. Not ing can prevent this result but a speedy change, the management of most of our missionary or ganizations. Without it the missionary cause will seek out new channels in which to flow while opposition to the current in this direction will only increase it. The result is as certain as effects from moral causes; and the serious ques tion is, will those who control those systems per. sists in their present course till these consequen-

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION The democratic members of the legislature held a convention Feb. 27, and nominated the present

ces become unavoidable?

James W. Bradbury and John Stickney were chosen electors at large. The resolutions adopted oppose a national Bank, approve an independent treasury, oppose assumption of State debts, and Mr. Dumont of this town, hired several voters a "high discriminating and oppressive tariff," and o come to the polls last fall and vote for Mr. Sev- the distribution policy. They oppose yielding choice for the presidency, etc. etc.

> In one thing none will question that the democrats and whigs, as manifested in their state conventions, perfectly agree viz; that one sixth of their country oven in chains, crushed under the their attention for one moment; they both shake

# PARTICULAR REQUEST.

We find that Nos. 17, 25, 32, 34, 51, of Vol,2, re missing from our files. If any persons wil send us any or all of the above numbers, immedi-

haps Milton Clark and Gen. Appleton. We expect to be there also.

APOLOGY .- We owe an apology to several of our cotemporaries for selecting their articles without giving them credit. The reason for such omissions is, we have not seen our proof sheet for many weeks owing to calls for labor elsewhere. We will way, execute their work in the best style.

The article last week on Mr. Clay's sympathy with labor, was from the Emancipator.

The editor of the Emancipator in relation to our statement, that the publishers of Robert Lewis book have defrauded him, says that they were to be seen? Why did they deny his agency for the Resolved that slavery " blends itself intimately sale of the work, while their own letters acknowl-

#### COUNTY OPERATIONS. At a meeting of the committee of Kennebes

County Liberty Association, holden at Hallowell, Monday, March 4, 1844, it was unanimously voted:

1. That in order to prosecute the great cause of human Liberty, to the extent contemplated by the large liberty covention holden at Winthrop, vit. to form "liberty associations" in every town is the county, and the signatures of at least two thousand "liberty men" be obtained to the Constitution of the county Liberty Association Agents must be employed to visit every town and to labor there until every voter who can be reached shall be made acquainted with the objects and claims of the Liberty party.

ry school district in the county, TRACTS, "wing" ed messengers of truth," speaking words that shall burn up pro-slavery consciences, and eat their way into the very sanctuary of every honest heart there to stir " a mutiny with the soul," if she

2. There must be scattered broad-cast over eve-

3. To do this work, One Thousand Dollars must be raised immediately and put into the hands of

Hallowell, be a committee to assess the sum One Thousand Dollars upon the several towns this County, to be collected by agents or town as

5. That the county be divided into seven dis-

bers of the final distribution of the first th immediate correspondences of the flate in their respective districts, and request them men of their respective districts, and request them ther of the other preceding proposition.

Mr. Hale moved the previous men to effect forthwith the organization of their re-

spective towns. 6. That the towns shall be classed and assigned

1st District to R. G. Lincoln of Hallowell-viz: as follows:-Leeds, Monmouth, Winthrop and Litchfield. 2d District to Wm. R. Prescott of Hallowell— Hallowell, Gardiner, Pittston and Greens. viz: Hallowen, Odacae Waters of Augusta-viz: Augusta, Windsor and Belgrade.

4th District to G. A. Blake of Augusta-viz Readfield, Wayne and China. 5th District to Doct. D. Baldwin of Mt. Vernon-

viz: Mt. Vernon, Fayette, Vienna and Rome. 6th District to Eusebius Heald of Watervilleviz: Waterville, Dearborn, Clinton and Sidney. 7th District to Otis Hawes of Vassalboro'-viz

Vassalboro', Winslow and Albion. 7. To procure one hundred printed copies of the the use of the County.

8. That the Chairman of the "Central Committee," be requested to correspond with Alvin mittee, be requested to the first and the fi Troy, N. Y., Rev. Joshua Leavitt and H. B. Stan. arately ton, Esq., of Boston, to ascertain if either or all of those gentleman can be induced to visit this country some time during the spring or summer, to plead among us the cause of the crushed slave.

9. To procure from ten to twenty individuals as 21st rule was rejected by the large majority of twenty can be found, qualified for the purpose, to visit each town and school district, to distribute tracts, to hold district meetings, and to talk to the people, laying before them the sin and injustice of American Slavery, and thus bring the 99. "one man power" to bear directly upon this

10. To establish a General Tract Depository at she Anti-Slavery Room in Hallowell, where all towns can procure their tracts for distribution. R. G. LINCOLN, Chairman.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS. Official Canvass of the votes for Members of Congress-third trial. FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Whole number of ballots, 3879 Benj. White, had Ebenezer Hutchinson, 968 683 Tesse Smart, Henry McCrillis, 202 Alfred Johnson, 397 John True, 74 3879

The vote of the town of Prospect was rejected, the return not being signed by the Selectmen, as

6692 Whole number of votes, 3347 Necessary to a choice, Shepard Carey had 3222 Thomas Robinson, 184 All others, Of course there is no choice in either District.

Bloomfield, Jan. 1st. 1844.

To Horace Waters, Esq. My Dear Sir :- Agreeably to your request in the Circular addressed to E. Coburn Esq. an Association has been organized in this Town on the plan proposed in your communication the names of the officers of the Society are as follows, Doct. James Bowen President, Joseph Emery the first Recording Secretary, Dea. John Kimball Treasarrer, Joseph Kimball Corresponding Secretary -As the result of our labors we send you the sum

of by A. Coburn Esq. our representative in the Legislature of this State we wish you to send the tracts as soon as possible directed to Doctor James Bowen.

Yours with respect,

JOSEPH KIMBALL.

# CONGRESS.

praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia or any State or Territory or for

to act. His doctrine was that the right of petition existed, but it ceased when it became a crime. was nothing more than whether the Abolitionists, like the amis des noirs (the friends of the blacks) in Paris with Brissot at their head, (pointing to Mr. Adams.) should make the South a Continental Hayti. He renewed the demand for the Pre-

Mr. Steenrod, the hour having nearly expired moved to suspend the rules during the day for this subject; carried: Yeas 142, Nays 36. He then moved to lay the whole subject on the table. A call of the House was had, and, after closing the doors and receiving excuses—seven only be-

for the report and amendment, a resolution to re- who ordered her to stop. She was in company adopt the Rules of the last Congress except the with three or four other runaways. The person 25th (known as the 21st) and in lieu thereof a who shot her, first tried to stop her, by firing at

without debate Abolition petitions. sides of the House to postpone. Mr. Schenck, of-fered brief remarks, in which he declared himself decidedly opposed to the 21st rule in any form-

its tendency being to create abolitionists. After a good deal of confusion and excitement, the House adjourned—leaving the question in statu quo, viz. the pending business during the morning hour.

# THE GAG FINALLY REJECTED!!

Washington Tuesday, Feb. 27.

tricts, and severally assigned to three republics on the one side—or, the abanted to the speedy disposal of this matter and the
ted to the speedy disposal of this matter and the
expedition of the business of the House than ei-

Mr. Hale moved the previous question, and was unrelenting in insisting upon it, notwith-standing the urgent appeals of Mr. Clingman and others, for an opportunity to speak in vindication of themselves. The previous question was second the main question was second the main question was or-

dered; yeas 159, nays 24.

Mr. Belser moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Rejected; yeas 90, nays 98.
On motion of Mr. Brodhead, the rules were sus-

pended to dispose of the subject.
Mr. A. V. Brown renewed the motion to lay on the table. Again rejected; yeas 90, nays 94. Mr. Cave Johnson's amendment, (given above.)

after many points of order and much delay and event has befallen the country. Having been an excitement, was rejected; Yeas 35, Nays 143, many of the Southern members voting against it, in sible, give an account of it. pes of Mr. Dromgoole's amendment to carry the 21st rule.

7. To procure one audited printed for the majority at any time at their pleasure to suspend the K. C. Liberty Association, for the majority at any time at their pleasure to suspend the rules to go into Committee of the Whale pend the rules, to go into Committee of the Whole charge of his immense gun. All the invitations n the Union or to pass a resolution to terminate debate therein, and excluding the hour rule, &c.) the company were safely put on board the Prince

> Mr. Dromgoole's amendment, with the exception of the two rules mentioned, was then adopt-

> ee : Aves 84, Navs 73. The trying question was then taken and the

said he would make one more effort for the presubject on the table. Rejected-Yeas 83, Nays and all were delighted.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 26. The House of Representatives have been occupied during the day with the reception of resoluions without debate.

Mr. Pratt of New York introduced a bill amendatory of the Naturalization Laws (dispensing with the present two year's notice, so as to effect Naturalization in five years, as at present, but without notice.) Referred to the Judiciary Commit-

A few Executive communications were laid upon the table-among which was a message from the President, advising appropriations for the con-struction of several ships of war of the larger class on the principle of the Princeton (of the suc cess of which he speaks highly) for the Gulf of Mexico; and for the construction of Naval depots on the Western waters, &c. &c. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.
On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the use of the Hall

was granted to the Congressional Temperance so-

ciety for Thursday next.

Mr. Holmes offered a resolution declaring the right of the South to the enjoyment of their slave-property, unmolested by Federal action; the reeption by Congress of Abelition petitions an in raction of the spirit of the Constitution and an interference with the rights of the States, &c .jected : Yeas 63, Nays 103. The Previous Question was seconded, but finding themselves brought to a vote, under pretence of affording opportunity of modification of the resolution, the second was reconsidered, and Mr. Hamlin giving notice of debate, the subject was laid over. Mr. J. Campbell of South Carolina now brought

forward the Baltimore resolutions of the same na-ture, (which he received from Mr. Belser of Ala.;) the several divisions of which were adopted un der the previous question; as follows:

The first proposition declaring that justice as neat to foster any branch of industry at the expense of another, or to cherish the interests of one ams, Grinnell, Winthrop, and Severance.

and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of person and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression, unanimously. Yeas 171, Nays 0.

The 3d, that Congress under the Constitution has no right to interfere with or control the do-mestic institutions of the several States, and that each State is the sole and proper judge of everything pertaining to its own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution ; yeas 151, to Messrs. Adams, and Vance, of Ohio, nays.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

The House have been engaged with the question of rules during the entire day—considerable interest having been elicited by an attent of solution of tion of rules during the entire day—considerable interest having been elicited by an attempt finally to dispose of the question and decide upon the evitable tendency to endanger the happiness of the distressing scenes that followed the accident, to dispose of the question and decide upon the continuance of the 21st rule. the people and permanency of the Union, and for I am entirely madequate to the task. The live

Messrs Rhett, Payne and Black, of Geo. asktriet of Columbia or any State or Territory or for the interference of Congress in any way with the transfer of slaves from or to any Territory of the United States in which slavery is authorized by Mr. Holmes. He thought it was time for action, and he called upon all—Northern "Democrats" or Southern Whigs—to come out and show their hands. The South would then because the states was a virtual acknowledgement of their right to pass upon the question, and of consequence to decide the other way if they saw fit.—

The House refused to excuse them, but Mr. P. if their hands. The South would then because the states was a virtual acknowledgement of their right to pass upon the question, and of consequence to decide the other way if they saw fit.—

The House refused to excuse them, but Mr. P. if the other two gentlemen refused to the other two gentlemen refused to the other way if they have the other way if they have

Mr. Hale offered a resolution declaring that the was also that of others in the immediate vicinity existed, but it ceased when it became a crime.— National Military Academy at West Point ought of the gun.

He wanted the question brought to an issue. It to be abolished, and instructing the Military Committee to report a hill for this purpose, and to apply the money now appropriated to its support, for the diffusion of military science among the States and territories. Mr. Holmes moved to lay it on the table. Carried : Yeas 96, Nays 70.

A resolution of Mr. Reding to amend the joint rule so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating li-quors in the Capitol, or on the adjacent grounds, after the rejection by year 36, nays 131, of a motion of Mr. Hammet to lie on the table, was carried. Its provision for the removal of the restaur-ried. Its provision for the removal of the restaur-tion, which tion, when the commenced throwing snow upon the steins from the Capitol, was lost; year 80, nays

The question was taken on seconding the demand for the previous question and lost, (the Whigs almost without exception voting therefor)

The motion to postpore

-Ayes 69, Noes 90.

The motion to postpone was also lost: Yeas 88, Nays 102.

Mr. Cave Johnson then moved as a substitute

A SLAVE SHOT:—The Plaquemine, La, Gazette, states, that on the night of Sunday, the 17th ult., a GIRL belonging to Mr Joseph Schlatre, was SHOT, while endeavoring to escape from a many company. Rule to receive and immediately lay on the table her with fine shot, which did not injure her meteithout debate Abolition petitions.

I rially, and as she still continued to run he Unwillingness seemed to be manifest on all BROUGHT HER DOWN WITH A CHARGE

> ity of four votes over both the whig and the democratic candidatis. This election shows what ocratic candidatis. This election shows what perseverance in a good cause can accomplish.—
> [Bangor Gazette.]
>
> It is election shows what off, the pieces of flesh hanging to the mutilated limbs cold and bloodless, in a manner truly frightful. He died instantly.
>
> Dr. Spencer was a native of Naugatuck, at which place he has resided since he graduated at the mutilated limbs cold and bloodless, in a manner truly frightful. He died instantly.

In the House of Representatives, to day, the debate upon the 21st rule has finally been terminated: and after a heavy day's work at voting nated: and after a heavy day's work at voting dle, late President of the Bank of the U. States. of their late, and expired almost without a groan and an obstinate defence of the famous rule, it is He died about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, of The flags of the Union were placed over the dead the died about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, of the Union were placed over the dead about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

ate laying upon the table, without debate, of Abolition petitions:

Mr. Johnson made an earnest appeal to the Mr. Johnson made an earnest appeal to the Mr. Democracy, despairing as he did of the adop-

HORRIBLE CALAMITY!

The Washington correspondent o the Boston Times, gives the following particular account of the heart-rending calamity.

Washington, Wednesday Eve., Feb. 28, 1844, 10 P. M.

Capt. Stockton, of the steamer Princeton, invie 21st rule. ted some 3 or 400 ladies and gentlemen, including The question now recurring on Mr. Drom- the President, and his family, the members of his coole's amendment to Mr. Adams's report, pro-osing to substitute for all except 13 of Mr. Ad. ams's a code of rules he had prepared (including especial friends, to take an excursion with him were most eagerly accepted -and at about 10'clock Mr. Schenck called a division of the question ton, from a small steamer which took them from

The day was clear and pleasant, and there were Mr. Belser again moved to lay the whole sub-ject on the table. Yeas 78, Nays 107. as many ladies on board as gentlemen, and every thing promised a delightful excursion. After a salute of 21 guns from the small pieces, the big gun was put in readiness for the firing of a ball, weighing 230 lbs. The ladies were all 'piped on deck,' and obtained prominent places to see the discharge. The word 'fire' was given and all eyes immediately beheld the motion of the ball upon the water. giving some half dozen bounds and going a disof about two miles before it finally sunk ervation of the rule, and moved to lay the whole The experiment was in every respect successful,

The party then adjourned to the cabin, and after the ladies had feasted fully from the abundance so liberally provided for them by the noble Captain, the gentlemen took possession of the table, Capt. S. being at the head—the President upon his right -the members of the Cabinet [with the single exception of Mr. Spencer who was not on board] arranged according to their official station upon the left-Senators Benton and Woodbury, Mr. Catlin. and other members of Congress, following on the right of the President. Toasts and champaigne sparkled together, and all were as merry and hapv as could be.

In the midst of this and as the vessel was nearing home, the Captain concluded to have another fire with his big gun-and it was there that occur red the fatal event which I will now detail.

The Gun was ranged-and the gentlemen whom the Capt. most desired should see the operation, were specially invited up to witness it. was fired-the Breech exploded! killing with i stantly, Mr. UPSHUR, Secretary of State; Mr. GIL-MER, Secretary of the Navy; VIROIL MAXCY, Esq., of New York city; Com. KENNON, Chief of the Bureau of Construction; and Mr. GARDINER, of New York-seriously injuring Capt. Stockton, also one of the midshipmen, and three or four of the hands of the ship; and more or less injuring some half a dozen others of the ship's crew. Senator Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay on the table ; re- Benton was standing on the right of Capt. Stock ton, as were also Mr. Tyson, of Philadelphia, Col Strickland of the same city, and others.

Mr. Benton immediately after the affair complained and suffered much from the effect of the explosion, but I did not see, when I left the boat, that he was seriously hurt. Mr. Tyson had one of the pieces of the gun pass directly through his hat.— The gentleman killed were all standing upon the eeward side of the gun, nearly in a row, and when the gun bursted the pieces went in their direction and killed them instantly-not a groan was heard to escape their lips. The President, but a moment

well as sound policy forbids the Federal Govern- previous to the discharge, fortunately left its vicinty. As the smoke cleared away Capt. Stockton was discovered with his hair and face scorched, and his to the injury of those of another portion of the dress covered with powder; he jumped with one country; Yeas 161 to 4 Nays, viz, Messrs. Ad-spring to the top of his gun, and exclaimed, "My spring to the top of his gun, and exclaimed, "My Gon!-would THAT I WERE DEAD TOO." He was immediately handed down, and conveyed

The 2nd, that every citizen of our common ountry has a right to demand an equality of rights to the Cabin, and a more heart-broken man f never saw. He is to be pitied for the calamity though he is in no wise to blame, for it has resulted as I will now state, from causes over which he could have no control. The public should bear in mind that the gun had

been discharged several times, how many I am unable to say; and especially three times during the day. When the accident happened she was only charged as usual, but on examining the break and the pieces, the only fresh break that could be disnd Vance, of Ohio, nays.

The 4th, that "all efforts of the Abolitionists covered was on one part, a place as big as two hands, and another part as big as one hand. On

under discussion, to recommit Mr. Adams' report of rules, and moved to amend the same by substituting for them, except the first thirteen, a set of rules which he had prepared by modification of the old rules of the House. The 21st rule is included, slightly modified, providing for the abelition of all memorials, petitions or other papers, praying for the abelition of structure for the abelition of structure for the abelition of structure of a structure for the cabin: Judge Upshur has a wife, praying for the abelition of structure of a structure for the cabin: Judge Upshur has a wife, praying for the abelition of structure of a structure for the cabin: Judge Upshur has a wife, praying for the abelition of of the shelling of the abelition of structure of the District, and neighboring cities, and neighboring cities of the bistrict, and neighboring cities, and neighboring cities, and neighboring cities of the hard. The function, "I will add, that the article, "How it is described." In the Liberator without my service would take place at the president has appointed to heart

way," and just as he moved the gun exploded. One of Senator Woodbury's daughters, (the eldest I think) was standing so near to the person not the other two gentlemen, refused to vote, as killed, that her dress was completely spattered over with blood. Her escape was truly miraculous, as

> When the accident happened I was in the cabin event-but must reserve them for another opportu-

was about 6 o'clock, everything was being done to fire. the city late this evening.

The Great Calamity at Washington.

nl. He died instantly.
Mr. Gardiner, of New York, and Commodore DEATH OF NICHOLAS BIDDLE !- The Philadel- Kennon, lingered about half an hour-but they

tricts, and severally assigned to the several members and several members are several members and several members are several members and several members are several members and several member fixed and up-turned, without a tear, only the corners a little moist, soliloquising: "Oh! certainly not!—Mr. Gilmer cannot be lead! Who would dare to injure him! Yes, oh Lord, have mercy upon me! Oh Lord, have mercy on him!" And then still more apparently calm and seeming to be collected, with the furies tearing her heart within, "I beseech ye, gentlemen, to tell me where my husband is?"

"Oh! impossible!-impossible!-and he, can

he, can he be dead !--impossible!"

Here Mr. Senator Rives, of Virginia, drew near. "Come near, Mr. Rives," she said, in a soft whisper which resembled Ophelia's madness "tell me where my husband is—tell me whether he is dead. Now certainly, Mr. Rives, this is impossible—is it not so?" Mr. Rives stood speechless, the tears trickling down his cheeks, "I tell you, Mr. Rives is in the control of the control Mr. Rives, it is impossible," she almost screeched; and then again moderating her voice, "Now do, Mr. Rives, tell his wife whether her husband Here several ladies exclaimed, "O God lives. grant that she may be able to cry. It would cer ainly relieve her some. If not, she must die of a broken heart "

Captain Stockton was brought up to the city on Thursday, and is at Gadsby's. He lies in a fever ish and debilitated condition, and is laboring under the keenest agony of spirit. He was as near or nearer to the gun than any one, having been engaged in exhibiting the operation of the gun in a heavy sea, &c. The moment the smoke cleared away so as to show any thing to those around, Capt. Stockton was seen standing on the gun, his hands clasped, and in deep and silent emotion, ooking down upon the wreck. At that moment he knew nothing of the slaughter that had been committed. He did not knew that a single person had been hurt. It was soon reported to him that the two Secretaries and others had been killed. In great agony he exclaimed, "Would to God that I had been the victim!" or to that effect. He was much burnt and bruised.

The public mind at Washington appears to have been completely shocked by this calamity. Cards sent out for visiting parties for the following evening were withdrawn. A public town election ordered by the Mayor to be held, was postponed from Friday of that week to Wednesday of the next. Public meetings called for the evening were adjourned and the greatest excitement prevailed The list of narrow escapes is wonderful. son of the Post Office Department had his hat taken from his head and without the least injury to his person. Some of the ladies had their dresses bespattered with blood and the remains of the mangled limbs of dying and dead. A Miss Somerville was injured.

This is a great national calamity. The like of it has, it is believed, never before occurred under any government on earth.

MOURNFUL CEREMONIES AT WASHINGTON The two Houses of Congress, on Thursday, were filled to overflowing, and the four galleries presented a scene of solemnity and sadness such as the recent deplorable and heart-rending calamity, which stands almost without a parallel in the records of human misfortune, might be expected to produce. The prayer of Rev. Mr. Tinley was deeply impressive and affecting. The reading of the Journal followed, but, before it was finished, Mr. Saunders moved that it be dispensed with, and the working reveiled. A message from the President and the motion prevailed. A message from the Presi dent, communicating to Congress the explosion, was then read, and the following resolutions, offered by Mr Hopkins of Virginia, were unanimously adopted. Resolved, That this House has heard, with deep sor-

ow, of the dreadful catastrophe which occurred yes-erday on board the U.S. ship Princeton, when many valuable lives were lost, and by which, amongst others. the Hon. A. P. Upshur, Secretary of State, and the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, met duct.

Resolved, That this House will manifest its respec for the memory of the late distinguished Secretaries of State and Navy, and its sympathies with their bereaved families, by attending their funerals to-day.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect to the deceas-

and to manifest our sense of this most melancholy afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, that this House will transact no legislative business until of African slavery on this continent than the efafter the funeral obsequies of the deceased shall have forts of even slaveholders themselves '-and he Resolved, That this House will wear the usual badge

mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to bin with a Committee of the Senate to make preparans for the funeral. Resolved, That this House adjourn to meet again on

Monday next. In the Senate, Rev. Mr. Tustin, the chaplain, made nost affecting and earnest prayer, which filled many yes with tears and touched every heart. His allusion the deplored event of the dead was most touching, warning to the living-" Be ye also ready,"

and his warning to the hving—Be ye also ready," was an appeal that vibrated upon every heart.

Resolutions were then adopted similar to those adopted in the House of Representatives.

On Thursday, at noon, a steambeat came up from the Princeton, having on board the bodies of the dead. At 2 o'clock five hearses, conveying the remains of Upolice Kennon, Mayor, and Gardner, and folur, Gilmer, Kennon, Maxcy, and Gardner, and fol

lowed by a train of sixty carriages, citizens on horse-back and on foot, passed in silence along the avenue, and proceeded to the President's mansion. The coffins were taken into the East Room, and laid on frames ters. centre, arranged according to the rank of Ou Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, the funeral was o take place. On that day all the shops were to be lessed, and all business suspended; the volunteer com-

ton, Chief of the Buteau of Division and Interim.

It is thought at Washington, that Mr. Webster will be earnestly invited to take charge of the State Department, at least pending the negotiation with the British Ministers upon the Oregon question. We hear that Mr. Packenham has hired Mr. Webster's house for three

It is also thought that Mr. Saunders, M. C. of North Carolina, will be invited to preside over the Navy Department. It will be some days, of course, before those acant places are filled.

# Awful Catastrophe.

A few minutes after midnight on Tuesday last, at Bethany, Conn., the house of Dr. Spencer was listening to a patriotic song from one of the com-pany: as he was singing the word Washington, the was nearly consumed, and Dr. Spencer and his gan was fired, and, said one of the gentlemen,— wife had barely time to escape, not being gun was fired, and, said one of the gentlemen,— wife had barely time to escape, not being gun was fired, and, said one of the gentlemen,— able to save a particle of clothing except such as the save a particle of clothing except such as was on them. Mrs. S. seized the two youngest us also give three cheers to it "—but the cheering was on them. Mrs. S. seized the two youngest children and brought them from the burning house. known, and all were as silent as death. But I The Doctor appeared to lose all presence of mind have not more room to mention the thousand incidents that occurred, and are connected with the even rushed so near the flames that the little clothing he had on actually took fire. His wife endeavored to recall him to a sense of their situa-About this time the children were beard take care of the wounded and dead. The President, Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Wilkins and others remuch concerned at the excited condition of her mained on board-and will probably come up to husband that she appeared to have forgotten every thing else,) rushed into the house to save her other two children. But the attempt was unavailing as the house was then all wrapt in flames .-The Great Calamity at Washington.

We collect from papers received by this Tuesday) morning's mail, the following melancholy incidents connected with the late heart rending caracteristics between the control of the c

A portion of the remains of Dr. S. and one of The lower part of the gun from the trunnions to the breech was blown off, and one half section of it laying on Mr. Upshur was badly cut over the cycand in his legs—his clothers were literally torn from his body—he expired in about 3 minutes.—

Converse Given of Virginia was found a quality. The two that were saved were younger.—

Converse Given of Virginia was found a quality. The two that were saved were younger.—

The children have been dug out of the burning rutins. There is nothing of each except the trunk, when the head and limbs being wholly consumed. No vestige of the other child was discovered. The children were of the age of 10 and 8 years respectively. The two that were saved were younger.—

The children have been dug out of the burning rutins. There is nothing of each except the trunk, we still the children have been dug out of the burning rutins. There is nothing of each except the trunk, we still the children have been dug out of the burning rutins. There is nothing of each except the trunk, we still the children have been dug out of the burning rutins. There is nothing of each except the trunk, we still the children have been dug out of the burning rutins. There is nothing of each except the trunk, we still the children have been dug out of the burning rutins. There is nothing of each except the trunk, we still the children have been dug out of the burning rutins. There is nothing of each except the trunk, we still the children have been dug out of the burning rutins. There is nothing of each except the trunk, we still the children have been dug out of the burning rutins. There is nothing of each except the trunk, and the children have been dug out of the burning rutins. A LIBERTY MAN AT Last!—The Liberty men of the district composed of Exeter and Garland, elected Lyndon Oak, Esq, of Garland, Representative to the Legislature last Monday, by a majority of four votes over both the white and the derivative to four votes over both the white and the derivative to the Legislature last Monday, by a majority of four votes over both the white and the derivative to the Legislature last Monday, by a majority of four votes over both the white and the derivative to the Legislature last Monday, by a majority of four votes over both the white and the derivative to the Legislature last Monday, by a majority of four votes over both the white and the derivative to the Legislature last Monday, by a majority of four votes over both the white and the derivative to the Legislature last Monday, by a majority of four votes over both the white and the derivative to the Legislature last Monday, by a majority of four votes over both the white and the derivative to the Legislature last Monday, by a majority of four votes over both the white and the derivative to the Legislature last Monday, by a majority of four votes over both the white and the derivative to the Legislature last Monday, by a majority of four votes over both the white and the derivative to the Legislature last Monday, by a majority of four votes over both the white and the derivative to the Legislature last Monday are the control of the product of the derivative to the Legislature last Monday are the control of the derivative to the Legislature last Monday are the control of the product of the derivative to the Legislature last Monday are the control of the product of the control of the derivative to the last Monday are the control of the cont the second story with a young man named Stevens, who saved himself by leaping from the shur.

Mr. Maxey had his arms and one of his legs cut from hot ashes. Mrs. Spencer is in a state border-

Yale College, until within two years. He was in comfortable circumstances, aged about forty years,

and an obstinate defence of the famous rule, it is at length rejected! to the great consternation and chagrin of the Southern members.

The question once more coming up this morning, Mr. Cave Johnson's substitute amendment is so present. He died calmly, and in possession of the last Congress, except the 21st, and in lieu thereof a provision for the reception and immediate laying upon the table, without debate, of Abo-

### FINANCES OF MAINE

We have read the report of Mr. White. Treasurer of Maine, and from it obtain the following statement of its resources and liabilities on the first day of Jan. 1844.

Total of receipts in 1843, including balance, Jan. 1, 1843, 739,516,42 Expenditures including paid on public debt, interest, salaries, schools, &c. 350.920.54

Balance in Treasury 388,595,88 RESOURCES OF THE STATE. Cash in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1844, 388 595.88 Balance due on state tax for 1840, 268,61 942,25 3,659.09 195,47956 1843.

Other resources, including County taxes, securities in the Land Office, and notes in the Treasury Office, 169,474,74 Total immediate resources,

other resources, 100 shares in Augusta Bank, Augusta; 60 do. in Mercantile Bank, Bangor; 50 do. in Maine

Bank, Portland. One third part of the Massachusetts claim against the United States, for disbursements made turing the last war. Balance of claims against the United States for

expenses incurred in protecting the disputed ter-ritory, and other claims under the late Treaty in relation to the boundary line of the State.

Proceeds of the sales of timber on the public

LIABILITIES OF THE STATE. \$1,663,431,22 Amount of funded debt. Penobscot Indian Fund, ermanent School Fund, 42,321,98 Balance due on Rolls of Accounts 326.19 Nos. 15 to 25, inclusive, Balance due on School Funds. Interest due, uncalled for, Warrants unpaid. Amount due for county taxes, for roads, and to counties for ordinary

Estimated expenses for 1844 Estimated receipts " Receipts over expenditures Accruing interest on State debt

\$1,789,369,68

expenses.

Total liabilities, Dec. 30, 1843,

From the Liberator Whigs and Democrats, please sustain your own witness. POLITICAL FRAUD AND CUNNING.

Of the Liberty party in New England, I have had occasion to speak in severe terms, as embodying a large amount of priesterast and religious big-otry, and therefore not to be trusted with the cause of the slave; for if it can persecute genuine anti-slavery 'in the green tree,' what will it not do 'in the dry?' I perceive that the denunciations of it have been eagerly copied into the Whig and Democratic papers, as though I had made no vital allegations against the Whig and Democratic parties! as though I had not uniformly, and in the severest terms, denounced their po itical support of Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren! If they will thus persist in suppressing what I aver of their criminality, and in before their readers my condemnation of the soil disant Liberty party, I cannot help it, and they and the alone must be responsible for such dastardly con-

> Just before the last State election in this Commonwealth, a communication from an anonymous source appeared in the Liberator, headed "How it is done"—in which the writer said—"It will astonish some of the friends of freedom to learn, that the present action of the Liberty party is likely to be more effectual in extending the curse of African slavery on this continent than the efthen proceeded to sustain his position by showing how the Liberty party voters, by refusing to vote for the Whig candidates for Congress, (who would have voted for the right of petition, against the annexation of Texas, &c,) had in several instances enabled the Democrats to succeed, whose candidates would go for the pro-slavery measures of the South. As if it were lawful to do evil that good may come-or consistent for professed abo-litionists to vote for pro-slavery Whigs, because they are not quite so bad as their opponents !-This has been copied into almost every Whig paper in the free States, as an editorial article from

The communication alluded to was inserted in the Liberator as all communications are-not with my The coffins on frames whigs, Democrats, Liberty party men, never have been refused a hearing in my columns. Giving to all so wide a liberty, and pursuing so magnanimous a course, I hold myself answerable only for what I do and say, on my own responsibility. I will add, that the article, "How it is

> headed, hard, persevering, unscrupulous, ready for all weathers, with an incredible genius for lying, a vanity clastic beyond comprehension, the hide of a Buffalo, and the shriek of a steam whistle, a real nine-foot beas of a fellow, steel twisted, and made of horse-shoe nails, the rest of him being cast iron, with steel springs."

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE TRUNK ROBBERY .- The Albany Knickerbocker learns from Mr. Brown, a Collector on the Albany and Buffalo Road, that a very extensive rebbery was committed on Saturday. It appears a trunk, containing \$15,000, belonging to a western merchant, was either taken from the baggage car on its way from Syracuse to Albany, or else at the former place, before the train started; for he was certain that he saw the trunk placed in the baggage wagon at Syracuse.—
The trunk containing the \$15,000 was not missed until he reached Albany—when a thorough investigation was made, but it came up missing. He returned on Sunday to Syracuse to institute a more rigid search.

MOTHERS, BE CAUTIOUS .- A child of Annis Douglass, of this town, about three years of age, was very severely scalded on Wednesday last, in consequence of a pail of hot water having been placed within its reach .- [ Yankee Blade.

The New Hamshire Gazette has entered its ineticth year; being the oldest newspaper in the United States. It was Whig during the revolu-

Cassius M. Clay has announced his determination to emancipate all his slaves in the course of the present year. Mr Clay is a very large slave-holder and is said to be the richest man in Kentucky.

A correspondent of the New York Courier, endeavoring to revive the exploded falsehood that John C. Colt was permitted to escape and is now

# Kennebec Co. Conventions.

erry Women are invited to attend.

ALSO—On Thursday (next day) March 14th, the Association will hold a meeting at CHINA VILLAGE, commencing its session at 10 o'clock A. M. It is very desirable that LADIES should attend

these conventions. Their countenance and influence is much needed and respectfully solicited. N. B. Whigs and Democrats are respectfully invited to attend and to participate in the discussions that may there take place. R. G. LINCOLN, W. R. PRESCOTT,

G. A. BLAKE, BALDWIN, E. HEALD, OTIS HAWES.

K. C. C. Committee

#### The Franklin Co. Liberty Convention.

Will be held at Farmington Centre Village, on Thursday the 28th of March, instant. Gentlemen Thursday the 20th of Market Properties of the attendance of the above meetings. Gen. Appleton or Festend the above meetings. tend the above meetings. Gen. Appleton or Fessenden, or the Messrs. Clark would meet with a cordial reception from the friends of the slave at John Tircome, Chairman Co. Com.

Franklin Co. A. S. Society. The Franklin County Anti-Slavery Society will meet at Farmington Centre Village on Wednesday the 27th day of March 1844, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Per Order, JOHN TITGOMB, Sec'y.

### CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

LIGHT AND TRUTH.'-This work, got up by Robert B. Lewis, a colored man in this transferred by him to a company of golored men in Boston, by whom it has been published. But there appears to be evident fraud on their part in attempting to deprive Lewis of his interest in the work. They sagaciously secured his list of some 800 subscribers, obtained by great labor, keep back his share of the books by which he could supply them and receive the pay for his labor, intending evidently to furnish them themselves and take the pay, thus not only obtaining his work for nothing, but securing to themselves the benefit of all his labor in obtaining the subscribers. We hope no subscriber will pay for the book, except to Mr

Papers in this State and Massachusetts please copy.

#### A CARD.

At a meeting of the friends of the slave held on the evening of the 26th, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for a Donation present to Mr. A. Willey, Editor of the Liberty Standard, from the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in this and the neighboring towns. In consideration of his indefatigable labors and the small compensation he has received for his services the last two years, and the increased expenses of his family in consequence of the protracted ill. ness of some of its members, we think it nothing more than an act of justice, if " the laborer is wor-383,987,22 thy of his hire," that the true friends of the Anti-Slavery cause should lend a helping hand, and manifest their interest by doing something to cheer and sustain one who is willing to devote all his time and energies for the good of the slave. On Monday afternoon and evening of the 11th

of March, an opportunity will be given to the friends to aid in the above object, and we hope liberal hearts will devise liberal things.
In consequence of the sickness of Mrs. Willey the Vestry of the South Church will be offered for

the above purpose, and on the evening of that day there will be addresses from several gentlemen, and we hope there will be a general attendance. SIMON PAGE, W. R. PRESCOTT, ISAAC SNOW, J. M. GETCHELL, Hallowell.

ANSEL CLARK, Gardiner SETH MAY, DANIEL CARR, J. A. METCALF,

### Married.

In Augusta, Loammi B. Yeaton of Richmond, to Eliza Ann rown; Isaac W. Hilton to Lucinda S. Reed. In Wiscasset, Capt. Daniel Brookings of Pittston, to Sarah V. Bragdon.

W. Bragdon.
In Waterville, Harrison Joy to Mary E. Ballentine.
In Albiou, William Hasey to Mary Ann Cammit.
In Thomaston, Capt. Washburn Fales to Rachel Ann Gates;
Jesse K. Dean to Mrs. Maria Perry.
In Belfast, John McDonald to Lmily Cilley.
In Troy, Jason Hopkins to Mary Jane Smart.
In Knox, Alexander Gilchrist to Elizabeth Hall.
In Lake Settlement, by Columbus Hains, Esq., Ezra
In Hampden, Benjamin F. Newman to Sybil Pishen, both
of Bangor. Bangor, Jonathan Brown of Bloomfield, to Mrs. Han-In Bangor, Jonathan Brown of Bloomfield, to Mrs. Han-th Fulker; Capt. N. H. Colton, formerly of Hartford, Conn., Harriet A. Leach of Castine. In Orono, John Hitchborn to Adaline Godfrey; Hiram mery to Harriet G. Godfrey.

In Portland, John M'Loughton Jr., of Boston, to Eliza Ann In Mt. Desert, Capt. Jacob Mayo to Sarah Dolliver.

# Died.

In this town, Charles L., aged 5 years and 9 mouths; John F., aged 8 years, children of Joseph Scill; Mrs. Catharine Egan, aged 84.
In this town, Emma Gardiner, only daughter of Wm. M. Vaughan, aged 8 years and 6 mo.
In Waterville, Elizabeth, wife of Walter Getchell, aged shour 30.

In Waterville, Engageth, via about 30.

In Brunswick, Mrs. Frances, wife of Solomon Libbey, aged 59; Mary Ann, daughter of Capt. Jacob Ridout, aged 10.

In Bath, Jesse Russell aged 69.

In Wiscasset, Abigail Wheelright, aged 79; Capt. Robert Wheelright, aged 84.

In Thomaston, Miss Hester L. Robbins, formerly of Virginia, aged about 45.

In Alna, Caroline H Layton, aged 19.

In Belfust, Samuel Tufts, aged 78; Mrs. Rhoda Hall, formerly of Exeter, N. H., aged 74.

In Beffast, Samiel I His, aged 76.

In Northport, Capit. Joshua Pendleton, aged 34.

In Northport, Capit. Joshua Pendleton, aged 34.

In Islesboro', Franklin Coombs, aged 20.

In Eastport, Loring F. Wheeler, Esq., aged 36; at the Alms House, Sarah Black, aged 22.

In Boston, Capit. Oliver Clary of Beifast, aged 53.

In Boston, Margaret Dr., wife of Joseph L. Stone, and daughter of Hon. Samuel M. Pond, of Bucksport, aged 20.

In Mobile, (Ala.) of small pox, Mrs. Marcia S. Dunlap, wife of D. Clock, Esq., and daughter of Samuel Melcher of Brunswick.

In Macon, Alabama, Henry S. Norton, a native of Wales. Lost overboard from brig Arbano, Hanson Ray, of Castine. In Winthrop, John Adams, son of George A. Longfellow,

### ved about 2 years. New England Anti-Slavery

Tract Depository. A TH. WATERS'S STORE, AUGUSTA.—
A Tracts for weekly distribution in Kennebec,
Somerset, Franklin, and Oxford Counties, are
now ready for delivery. The N. E. A. S. Tract
Association designs publishing a Tract for each
week during the year. week during the year, as fast as they are issued, the publishing Agent in Boston will forward a supply for the above named counties. 56,000 pages have been received, price 12 pages for one cent, or 300 tracts of four pages each, for one dol-

No. 1-Peems on Slavery, by Longfellow, 8 pp No. 2—Loyal National Repeal Association, or Daniel O'Connell's Address to the Repeal Asso-

ciation of Cincinnati, Ohio, 12 pages. No. 3.—The Missouri compromise on the Exention of the Slave Power; by Gen. James Ap-

pleton of Portland, 4 pages.

No. 4.—The cause of the Hard Times. By Alvan Stewart, Esq., of New York, 4 pages.

No. 5.—Persons held to Service, Fugitive slaves &c. By Theodore D. Weld, 8 pages.

No. 6—The Duties and Dignities of American

Freemen by James C. Jackson, 12 pages.

S. PAGE & CO.

WHOTESALE & RETAIL. DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES. ALSO, DEALERS IN W. 1 Goods, Window Glass, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs. AND MACHINE CARDS. No. 2 KENNEBEC Row, HALLOWELL, ME.

OTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed administrators on the Estate of Benjamin Page, late of Hallowell, in There will be a Mass Meeting of the friends of the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and LIBERTY and HUMAN RIGHTS, at Winslow have undertaken that trust by giving bond as the Village, on Wednesday the 13th day of March, in-stant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Liberty Men and Lib-

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Lemuel Jenkins late of Clinton in said County in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bonds as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to

make immediate payment to LEMUEL JENKINS. Temple, Feb. 5, 1844.

"GOD BLESS YOU."

I've listened to the cold farewell The careless, short good bye, When not a tear of sadness fell, Or tributary sigh.

I've felt the pressure of the hand At parting, 'gainst mine own,
The severing of a happy band,
That long in love had grown,
But never did they wake the thought,
Thy sweet "God bless you" fondly brought.

It asketh for a mightier power,
To guard the loved one here,
When in the dreary tempest hour,
Thou art not migh to cheer.
A firm all your A firm reliance on his care, Who rules above the sky, A trustingness, that looks to share,
The watching of his eye;
A hope that they who love thee well
May in his favor brightly dwell.

"God bless you"—in long after years
I'll hold it to my heart,
And check the quick and bitter tears,
That from their fountains start.
I'll merit, with a soul breath'd prayer,
In trusting fervor given,
The great, almighty, watchful care,
Which thou hast call'd from heaven;
And as I breathe it to the skies,
Thy sweet "God bless you" shall arise.

# Miscellany.

TRAVELLING AND ITS COSTS. Mr. E. Brooks, of the New York Express, furnishes the following information relative to his re

All readers must be aware that the expenses of travelling abroad, as at home, will depend almost entirely upon the traveller. Prices vary there as here, and more in the various means of convey-ance,—as well as at the hotels. Upon all Euro-pean Railroads there are from two to three classes of cars, and gentlemen oftener take conveyance in the second than the first, where the price is a least one third less. So in England, Scotland and Ireland upon the mail and accommodation coach es, the outside places which are always preferable cost but a trifle more than one half of the inside The Steamers upon the Baltic, Elbe, Danube. Rhine, Mediterranean and Adriatic in like manner sometimes have three places, with as many prices, and sometimes those in the first, except that passengers have a room to themselves, have no better accommodations than those in the sec ond. All these matters of course depend entirely upon the traveller, and the amount of expenses at hotel in like manner are much or little as he chooses to make them so. Nevertheless there are many general and unavoidable expenses which are the same for all travellers, and we give such details of them as may be of interest to any one intending to make a tour through Europe.

The route of the writer after landing in England at the Isle of Wight, and visiting Portsmouth and Brighton on the way to London and the towns in the vicinity, was through Belgium, Holland-from Amsterdam to Hamburgh, from Hamburgh to Kiel in Denmark, from Kiel to Copenhagen, and from Copenhagen to Elsineur and Gottenburg in Sweden, from Gottenburg to Christian and the interior of Norway the writer retraced his steps to Gottenburg, and thence by post and canal, to the capitol of Sweden. In Sweden he visited Upsula and the mining districts. Returning to Stock-holm he took passage for Abo and Revel in Finland, and thence to Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. In Russia he travelled from eighteen hundred to two thousand miles, nine-tenths of the distance by the land conveyance of the country. Poland came next in his route, and entering the country upon the Russian frontier he left it by the Prussian. His route in Prussia after visiting Berlin. Potsdam and all places of interest in the vicinity was by mail road to Leipsic, and thence to Dresden by the same conveyance. Having spent a few days in Saxony, we passed on by land and water to Prague, and continued our route through Bohemia to Linz on the Danube, descending which we found our way to Vienna. Our route after visiting all the country in the neighborhood was across the Styrian Alps to Trieste, thence by the Adriatic to Venice. By Padua, Ferrara, Bo logna, Florence, Rome and Naples we reached the Mediterranean, leaving Naples for Leghorn,

Pisa and Genoa. By Pavia we reached Milan and re-entered Sar dinia after crossing the Simplon. Switzerland came next, and after passing many pleasant days upon the lakes and mountains, we left Genoa by the Jura mountains and entered Paris by the inone thousand miles in England, Ireland and Scot land took passage from Liverpool to New York in the ship, which, in sight of land and home, had well nigh given us a grave beneath the sea.

We have mentioned but a few of the places we visited,-the time of absence was a few days short of eight months. Our travelling expenses were little more than one thousand dollars. The distance, including two voyages across the Atlantic,

about nineteen thousand miles. The most expensive country for travelling we visited was Russia. England came next, and then Holland. In Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Prussia, Austria, and all the German country, expenses are about the same as they are in the United States. In Italy and France, travelling is cheaper than with us. In Russia, one of the most expensive items as well as the greatest annoyance, is passports. The custom of feeing the servants prevails all over Europe, and the demand is legion. At the respectable hotels in England, waiter, chambermaid and boots expect a per diem of about fifty cents. If you ride a hundred miles upon an English or Irish mail coach, you must pay the guard and the coachman, who demand at least two English shillings each. The list of sundries, too, are many for porterage. Rail-road travelling in England is very expensive, and the price in the second class cars is considerable more than in the first class cars in the United States .-In Prussia, Saxony and Austria, where there are, altogether, about three or four hundred miles of Railroads completed, Railroad travelling is about the same, as with us. In France the difference is not material, but in the second class cars, which are generally equal to our best, the price of travel is cheaper. Travelling by coaches in Great Brit-ain varies from \$1,50 to \$8 for one hundred miles, the inside seats being the most expensive, and, in good weather, the least comfortable. The prices in the French and Italian diligences also, vary, and almost in the same ratio. Throughout almost all Europe, boarding is almost a piece work busi-A Dane, Swede and Norwegian, will eat four or five meals a day; and a Frenchman never apon the fancy and appetite of the traveller.— distant climates, and, bankr More, we might add, and have given in the series are never again heard of. correspondents.

THE WAY TO DO BUSINESS .- Somebody, we know not who, discourses thus sensibly on the ad-

sier than to do it. Only advertise liberally, (either in your paper, or, if your feelings lead that way, in the papers of your neighbors,) and the thing is them, keep all knowledge of what you have on hand rection that we differ from the public, when the means of communicating such information may be obtained so cheaply. We have always observed, that those who advertise most liberally in the papers, and scatter their handbills most widely among the people, are generally the most prosperous in business. The reaerust chap, who is too ill natured, or too ill man-nered, to say, with a bland smile, !! Madam, shall I show you this rich silk? or this beautiful figured

body of ordinary sense dislikes.

the domestic rule control him, dating his rising and his rest, his going out and coming in, apportioning his duties, his mirth; ordering secretly very current of his thoughts, whether it sparkle with gladness or overflow with tears. Yet how has he any painful sense of the constraining force which is every moment on him. Hemmed in on every side by a power more vigilant than the most jealous despotism, yet look at his open brow, and say whether creature was more free—and Not because childish minds are destitute of self-will-that would seduce them into transgression-but because where reverence makes melody in the heart, the temper is charmed and sleeps .-Light, therefore, as the weight of the circumambient atmosphere upon the body is the pressure of home duty upon the child; easy by the constancy and completeness with which it shuts him in; in seperable from the vital elements of his being .-His life is an exchange of obedience for protection he gives submission and is sheltered. Folded in the arms of an unspeakable affection, he is screened from the anxiety of self-care; and yet he is left alone upon the indefinite plain of existence, to chose a path by the dim, sad lustre of his own wisdom; but it is led gently on by the unextin-guished lamp of a father's experience, and the meek starlight of a mother's love. In strangeness and danger, how close he keeps to the hand that leads him; in doubt, how he looks up to interpret the eye that speaks to him; in loss and loneliness, with what cries he sits down to lament his freedom. He asks, but claims nothing; his momentary forwardness stilled, perhaps, by a mere word; and if not yet, his spontaneous return, after an interval, to his accustomed ways, confesses that in the order of obedience is the truest liberty.

WHAT A MAN !- The New York Herald conains the following description of an interview be-

ween a barber and a pirate: "On Saturday afternoon, Tucker, the colored arber of Centre street, near Franklin, proceeded to the city prison to remove the beard of Babe, the pirate, who is sentenced to be hung on the 7th of ext month. He placed his lather box in one pocket, and a razor in another, and entered the cell of Babe, as usual, to perform the necessary One of the keepers closed the outer door to keep all safe, and retired to his post on the causeway, in the centre of the corridor. No sooner had Tucker entered the cell, than Babe, who is a very athletic man, seized him by the throat, and, vith an herculean effort, forced him against the wall, and demanded his razor, saying that his time had come, and he was determined to cut his (Tucker's) throat, and then conclude the tragic act by performing the same operation upon him-self. Tucker refused to deliver up the instrument of death, when Babe renewed his energies, and twisted the neckcloth of Tucker with one hand while he held the two arms of his antagonist with the other. 'Give me the razor?' says Babe, while I end your existence and mine also !-Quick! quick! or I'll strangle you to death!'—
'Murder—murder!' shouted Tucker, at the height of his voice. 'Silence—silence!' cried Babe; 'give me the razor, or I'll twist your neck off.' 'Hollow-hollow' bawled Tucker; 'Mr. Keeper-murder-murder-help-help-l'm killed-come to my rescue-oh!-oh!-murdermurder-murd'-

At this instant, Mr. Keeper Fallon, who had been on the corridor below, rushed to the cell door, and threw it open, when he found Tucker standing with his back against the wall, pale as moonlight, and shivering as though at the height of an ague-fit, while Babe, who stood opposite him, was convulsed with laughter, and shook his sides as though they would crack at the fright he had given barber Tucker. Fallon instantly saw that Babe had been practising a startling joke upon Tucker, and he also roared with laughter, but Tucker quietly edged towards the cell door, and nstantly darted out, as though still fearful of the threats of Babe that had so terrified and appalled him. He refused to shave Babe, but after con-siderable solicitation consented to hold the glass while the gay pirate shaved himself with the razor that Tucker had so pertinacionsly refused to deliver up. A side glance from Babe, as he flourished the razor, caused a second fit of ague on the part of Tucker, who was compelled to place his arm against the wall to keep the glass from betraying his emotion. The operation was finished and Tucker left; but he says it will be a rarity if out the loss of a dinner, drink or sleep. teresting province of Burgundy, following the Seine from Dajon to the Capitol. By Rouen and thinks of Babe's determined manner and ferocious Havre we re-entered England and after travelling aspect, whether it was in earnest or not, he can-

ot avoid shuddering at his previous fright This Babe is a strange fellow-thus to play off nis jokes while stepping into eternity; but we believe he will evince the same desire for practical oke until he suffers the penalty of the law for the offence of which he has been convicted.

Love.-The following beautiful extract is by Mrs. Ellis :-

If we could look into the heart of a girl when she first begins to love, we should find the nearest resemblance to what poetry has described as the state of our parents when in Paradise, which this life ever presents. All is then colored with an at-mosphere of beauty and light: or, if a passing cloud sails across the azure sky, reflecting a transitory shadow on the scene below, it is but to be swept away by the next balmy gale, which leaves he picture more lovely for this momentary interruption of its stillness and repose. But that which constitutes the essential charm of a first attachment s its perfect disinterestedness. She who entertains this sentiment, in its profoundest character, lives no longer for herself. In all her aspirations, her hopes, her energies—in all her noble daring, her confidence, her enthusiasm, her fortitude, her own existence is absorbed by the interest of anoth-For herself, and in her own character alone. the is, at the same time, retiring, meek and hum ble-content to be neglected by the whole worlddespised, forgotten or condemned—so that to one being only she may still be all in all. And is this love to be slightly spoken of, or harshly dealt with? Oh, no! but it has many a rough blast to encounter yet, and many an insidious enemy to cope with before it can be stamped with the seal of faithfulness; and until then, who can distinguish the idea

OUR EARLY COMPANIONS .- How few of the companions of our early youth do we find accompany-ing us in the after days of life's journey. Of those who seemed so linked with our first joys and sorrows as to have become almost a part of our own existence, some rise above, and some sink below more than two. Each pays for what he bas, and the course we are pursuing, and if seen are scarce-the amount of a bill of course depends altogether ly noticed. Others try the desperate adventure of distant climates, and, bankrupt in hopes or ill health With some, folly does have written, and which are now in the work of time; and a few, perhaps, are recog the course of publication. Our present aim has nized amongst those who signalize themselves in been only to comply with the wishes of several the feverish strife of politics, or are commemorated as having fallen in some brilliant achievement.— We diverge like lines drawn from the same point pursuing similar directions, but seldom reuniting. Our permanent connexions are generally formed at a later period, yet the heart still feels something vantages of advertising.

"Have you a large stock of goods on hand wanting, and, as we look round for it in vain, the which you wish to reduce? Then nothing is eather than the princes of our first affections is magnified by hearing seen through the purer atmosphere which the ing seen through the purer atmosphere which the r paper, or, if your feelings lead that way, morning of careless innocence has cast around fibbers, or what not! A few evenings since, at a small private scientific party, this lady-professor Depend upon it, it is a false economy to ings are all so, it is only in their intenseness or di-

"A Crown was on that Baby Brow."-Never was there a period, says a late writer, when Spain required an energetic rule more than now. And yet, in this terrible crisis, when a Napoleon might crally the most prosperous in business. The reason is plain. Recople like to be asked to buy, and that, too, in a polite manner. For who, if they can help it, will deal with a chuff, morose, winegar-crust chap, who is too ill natured, or too ill man-she sits on a throne, surmounted with the arms of the care with a bland smile. Windsam shall Spain, beneath a rich canopy, and wearing the the Mansion House, Portsmouth, N. H., on Satur-heavy robes which are the livery of sovereignty.— day, missed his watch upon rising in the morning, chant, who wishes every one success in their busi- sents to her Majesty for signature. She signs it Boston.

ness, and tries hard himself to make an honest living, that advertises. People know this; and hence they look over the papers to see where they can get the best bargains, and at the same time be treated with the courtesy and politeness which nobody of ordinary sense dislikes.

without reading it. The minister makes his operation, in the place of the country which the stolen watch, placearded with 'Immense railure' is come, and when her same time, to make the thief exhibit the stolen watch, placearded with 'Immense railure' &c. and when you and which the owner, instantly recognized, and, after rifice, '&c. and when you will find that the 'dreadful sacrifice is the article you have purchased, and taken your goods home, you will find that the 'immense failure' is the article you have purchased, and taken your goods home, you will find that the 'immense failure' is the article you have purchased, and taken your goods home, you will find that the 'immense failure' is the article you have purchased, and taken your goods home, you will find that the 'immense failure' is the article you have purchased, and there is the cross of Charles III. to her music master!—

Again he is going away, but again the queen reached with the courtesy and politeness which no body of ordinary sense dislikes. handful of sugar plums! Such a scene, as we the scoundrel. learn from a French paper, did actually occur in CHILDHOOD.—What can be a truer picture of man in creation, than the position of a child in his own home? How silently yet how surely does ber last, and at that very time Madrid was in a ber last, and at that very time Madrid was in a constant of the palace of the Escurial, on the 28th of November last, and at that very time Madrid was in a constant of the whole nation one scene

We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget how large a portion of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would our laws have been-what our civilization ?

Christianity is mixed up with our very being, and our daily life. There is not a familiar object around us, which does not wear a different aspect because of the light of Christian Hope.

FITZ BOODLE'S HINT TO THE LADIES .- Whilst ladies persist in maintaining the strictly defensive condition, men must naturally, as it were, take the [Boston Bee.] opposite line, that of attack; otherwise, if both parties held aloof, there would be no more marriages; and the two hosts would die in their respective inaction, without ever coming to a battle Thus it is evident that as the ladies will not, the men must take the offensive. I, for my part, have made in the course of my life, at least a score of chivalrous attacks upon several fortified hearts .-Sometimes I began my work too late in the season, and winter suddenly came and rendered further labors impossible; sometimes I have attacked the breach madly, sword in hand, and have been plunged violently from the scaling-ladder into the ditch; sometimes I have made a decent lodgement in the place, when-bang! up blows a mine, and am scattered to the deuce; and sometimes when I have been in the very heart of the citadelthat I should say it a sudden panic has seized me and I have run like the British out of Carthagena One grows tired after a while of such perpetual ac-Is it not time that the ladies should take an innings! Let us widowers and bachelors form an association to declare, that for the next hundred years, we will love no longer. Let the young women make love to us; let them ask us to dance get us ices and cups of tea, and help us on with our cloaks, at the hall door; and if they are elligi ble, we may perhaps be induced to yield, and to say, "La, Miss Hopkins—I really never—I am so agitated-ask papa!"-[Frazier's Magazine.

MR. Espy's THEORY OF RAIN .- The Pennsyl vanian finds the following from an old newspaper It is very strong testimony in favor of the Espyan

One of the Jesuit Missionaries who resided in Paraguay from 1742 to 1767, says—"The tall dry grass, reeds and bulrushes, &c., afford combustible matter for many weeks. The smoke often fills the ir with such impenetrable darkness, that the sun is hid, and night brought back to midday. I my self have seen clouds and lightning suddenly pro ceed from this smoke, as it were flying off like a whirlwind, so that the Indians are not to be blamed for setting fire to the plain in order to procure rain, they having learnt that the thicker smoke turns into clouds which pours forth water.

How to Expedite Legislation .- In the Ken tucky House of Representatives ten or twelve days had been occupied on a bill for the apportionment of members, without any immediate getting through with it, whereupon Mr. DeCourcey submitted the following preamble and resolu-

Whereas, much time has been spent in long peeches-and, whereas, it is evident that the imortant business of the session cannot, nor will not e attended to, until the apportionment bill is disposed of, and, as it is very desirable to have a short ession-therefore

Be it Resolved, That we will not adjourn, or have a recess, or eat, drink or sleep, until we have either passed or rejected said bill. Provided this object can be obtained within twenty-four hours rom this time.

Mr. Young moved to amend the preamble by inserting after the words "long speeches," the words "and constitutional dissertations." But the previous question was sustained by a vote of 62 to 30 and the resolution was adopted. The bill was then read a third time, and after a few changes of the order in which the counties in the Senatorial districts are named, the bill was not upon its passage The yeas and nays being demanded, the vote stood

A GOURMAND at an ordinary had eaten so enor- sanction. another plateful, observing that he had actually eaten nothing. The gourmand declined taking any more, observing that his stomach was quite Upon which an Irish gentleman opposite exclaimed, "Is it your stomach that's gone, my honey? you mean the bottom part of it."

The following is by Miss Bremer. It is beautiiamonds upon every line she indites:

Life.- 'Illusions! illusions!' you cry over all ys, all faith, all love, in life. I shout back with all my might over your words, 'Illusions!' illusions!' All depends upon what we fix our faith and affections. Must the beauty of love and worth of life be at an end to woman when her first spring, her moments of romance are past? do not believe that, Ida. Nothing in this world is such an illusion as this belief. Life is rich; its tree blossoms eternally, because it is nourished by immortal fountains. It bears dissimilar fruits various in color and glory, but all beautiful; let us undervalue none of them, for all of them are capable of producing plants of eternal life. Youthnot thank the creator that he gave it to the children of earth? But, ah! I will exclaim to all those who must do without it, there are flowers that are and which are less in danger than it, of being paled y the frosts of earth-flowers from whose chalices also you may suck life from the life of the Eternal.

Ah! if we only understood how near to us Prov dence has placed the fountains of our happinessif we had only understood this from the days of our childhood upwards, acted upon it, and profited by it, our lives would then seldom lead through dry wilderness! Happy are those children whose eyes are early opened by parents and home to the ch activity of life. They then experience what weetness, and joy, and peace can flow out of family relationships, out of the heart felt union be-tween brothers and sisters, between parents and children; and they will experience how these relations, carefully cherished in youth will become blessings for our maturer years.

Nor Ban .- The Transcript of lest evening has

he following amusing sly hit at Mesmerism Mesmerism is a great science, and, in some of its chases much to be feared by weak nerved persons. There is said to be a lady-professor of this science, this vicinity, who, when she is in a magnetic sleep, can not only tell with what internal disease any one present, (and we don't know but she could tell just as correctly were the person not present) is afflicted, but can also tell just what kind of a character they possess—whether scolds, thieves, fibbers, or what not! A few evenings since, at a ly lulled into a deep mesmeric slumber, a Mrs. asked what kind of a woman was Mrs. upon which the latter, in the greatest trepidation, sprang to the mesmerized, sealing her mouth with her hands, and begging her, in the most beseech-ing and earnest tones, not to answer the query pro-pounded—and she didn't. Had the sleeping professor done so, there is no knowing what would have been the consequence!

PROMPT DETECTION .- A gentleman boarding at I show you this rich silk? or this beautiful figured de laine? or will you'try on this pair of fine flexible gloves?" as the case may be. Nobody! Such a man never advertises! Oh no!—nothe. He is a man never advertises! Oh no!—nothe. He is a penurious of his money as he is of his smiles. It is only your bland, affable and gentlemanly merchant, who wishes every one success in their busi-

ness, and tries hard himself to make an honest without reading it. The minister makes his ober- time, to make the thief exhibit the stolen watch, placarded with 'Immense Failure,' Dreadful Sac-

More Chivalry !- The Baltimore Clipper says ber last, and at that very time Madrid was in a that R. W. Pooler, Jr., the individual who figured state of revolution, and the whole nation one scene lately as the second of May, in the duel in which young Cochrane, of Washington, met his death, diamond minutes. No reward is offered for they Beautiful Sentiment.—We live in the midst of the exclusives of Baltimore, has been arrested upblessings till we are utterly insensible of their on a charge of felony—no less than the robbing greatness or of the source from whence they flow. fellow boarder of the sum of \$200. The proof of fellow boarder of the sum of \$200. The proof of fellow boarder of the sum of \$200. The proof of the felony was conclusive, the stolen money being Corsican, in general, was not very fond of people found upon him, concealed in a leg of his drawers He was arrested, and committed for trial. He had favour. He had never seen Madame Cordon, been arrested previously for assaulting a young whose name even he had never known before, but man on the steps of the City Hotel.

From the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840, prepar ed by Theodore D. Weld. CLAIMS OF HENRY CLAY.

1. He has been a slave holder for forty years, and now holds sixty persons as property.

3. He was one of the founders, and is now the President of the American Colonization Society,

the grand antagonist of abolition.

3. When the bill for the admission of Michigan nto the Union was under consideration in the U. States Senate, Mr. Clay gave a specimen of colonization benevolence towards free colored citizens, y making a motion to deprive them of the right to te on the question of its acceptance by the peo-

ole. See Senate Journal.
4. His great personal and official influence, when Speaker of the United States House of Repesentatives, secured the admission of Missouri, to the Union, as a slave State.

5. He gave his casting vote, February 18, 1819, favor of perpetual slavery in Arkansas, at a time when that territory was almost entirely unin-habited; thus struggling for the widest possible xtension of legalized crime.

6. He first proposed the annexation of Texas, by motion to that effect April 3, 1820. 7. He has earnestly contended against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in 'any Territory of the United States,' and introduced resolutions into the United States Senate, denouncing interference of the citizens of any of the States,' to effect either of these objects.

his resolutions, passed May, 10, 1838. 8. He zealously opposed the calling of a conention in Kentucky, a measure without which the abolition of slavery by law, CANNOT TAKE PLACE IN THAT STATE. George W. Weisenger, who is associate editor of the Louisville Journal, the leading Clay paper at the West, in a letter dated July 1838, says; 'It is well known here that Mr. Clay s warmly opposed to a convention. While the Convention law was under discussion, letters were received from him, remonstrating against the pas-

sage of the law.'
9. February 7, 1838, he made his 'great speech for—Southern votes, in which he said: The liber-ty of the descendants of Africa in the United States, is incompatible with the liberty of the European descendents.

CLAIMS OF MARTIN VAN BUREN

1. During the session of congress, 1835-6, he gave his casting vote in the United States Senate, in favor of a Bill prohibiting postmasters from delivering "any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other printed paper or pictorial representation, touching the subject of slavery in any state, in which their circulation is prohibited by law.

'The object of this bill, says Judge Jay, 'was [to build around the slave states, a rampart against the assaults of light and truth.' It involved a surrender, by the general government, of the freedom of the press; as a precedent, prepared the way for the destruction of civil and religious libery, and constituted every postmaster in slave ites a mail robber.

2. March, 1836, he declared in a letter to nolitcal friends in North Carolina, that should he be elected president, he would veto any bill passed by both houses of congress for the abolition of sla-very in the District of Columbia, against the lamagnificent full-length shes of the slaveholding states.'

these views can ever receive my constitutional and will be fully worthy of a place in the most

disgusted with his gluttony. The gentleman at the head of the table ironically pressed him to take by still entertained by me, but have been greatly trengthened by subsequent experience and reflec-

During the summer following he wrote to others in the same state, denying the constitutional right of congress to abolish slavery in the territo-

July, 1839. Fifty three kidnapped native The following is by Miss Bremer. It is beauti- Africans, while on board the Amistad, rose upon ful and charming. She is a rare writer, and drops their Cubau purchasers, took command of the ves sel, were deluded on to the coast of Connectiut seized by officers of the general government and imprisoned. They were demanded by the Spanish authorities 'in order to their being tried by Spanish laws, which they have violated.' (i.e. hung.) These unfortunate persons, clearly free by the laws and treaty stipulations both of the U. States and of Spain, Mr. Van Buren sought to deliver up for trial 'beyond seas,' by attempting to overawe the courts, by ordering a public vessel to lie off the coast, that they might be hurried on board without informaton generally to persons interested in this the delay of an appeal, and by the following Order, by which, says John Q. Adams, 'he became the catchpole of foreign slaveholders:'

"The marshall of the United States for the dis ful love—the beaming-passion flower of earth! trict of Connecticut will deliver over to Lieuten-who will belie its captivating beauty? who will ant John S. Paine, of the United States Navy, and aid in conveying on board the schooner Grampus under his command, all the negroes, late of the Spanish schooner Amistad, in his custody under process now pending before the circuit court of the United States for the district of Connecticut. For so doing, this order will be his warrant.

'Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 7th day of January, A. D. 1840.

M. VAN BUREN. By the President :

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State. See Doc. 185, 26th Congress. Also, Speech of J. Q. Adams before the Supreme Court of the U.

PRAYER OF THE PUBLICAN. - For the following neautiful translation of the divine inspiration, of the soul, we are indebted to the Charleston Rambler: "Pardon what I have been: correct what I am ! Direct what I shall be, O Jesus! equal in beauty to the, brief prayer of the publican - Southern Reformer.

One of war's victims is described in the following paragraph from a French paper. Truly, the pow-er of symbols is very great when a ribbon can compensate for such mutilations.

"The Memorial Bordelais states, that not far from St Sever, there is living an old military man. who has a false leg and a false arm, both useable by means of springs, a glass eye, a complete set false teeth, a nose of silver, covered with a su stance perfectly resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of the skull. He walks about with martial air, hearing on his breast the Cross of the Legion of Honor, won, togeether with his mutilations. by deeds of arms, in the campaigns of Egypt, Italy, and Russia; at Frendland, Jena Wagram, and Waterloo; and which was conferred upon him by the bands of Napolean on the 2d of May, 1813, on the field of the battle of

SYMPATHY.—It is from having suffered ourselves, ey goes, 4 pages.

No. 7—Bible Politics, 4 pages.

No. 9—The Compact, or What have State Poli Communications for the Standard, to be addressed (post paid) to (post paid that we learn to appreciate the misfortunes and wants of others, and become doubly interested in preventing or relieving them. "The human heart," as an elegant French author observes, resembles certain medical trees, which yield not pages each, for \$1.00.

HINT TO SHOPPERS. Punch says—If you want Suspenders and NECK STOCKS selling cheap at New York and bargains, asleet the shops which are

PRETTY THOUGHT .- We find the following brilliant little paragraph in an exchange paper: 'Lost.—Yesterday, somewhere between sunrise

and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty

DELICATE REPLY .- At a ball given by the city of he had been told that her husband was possessed of great wealth. He walked toward her with a Splendid Windows.—Henry Pettes & Co., corner of Washington and Summer streets, have beaten every thing in the shape of windows, on this continent. Each pane occupies an entire sash, and is eight feet by siz in size. It was imported the continuation of the continuati struck with the delicate force of this reply, walked

> Young B-, who has just arrived from his Young B——, who has just arrived from his equal to any other case, dozen or single parting about the predilection which the lion always any article in his line, as cheap as they can be applied. exhibits for the flesh of an Hottentot. what?" inquired Lady G——." "A hottentot, my dear Lady G." rejoined the young lieutenant.
> "Bless my soul," exclaimed her Ladyship, "this is the first time that I ever heard they cooked the lion's victuals abroad."

COATS FOR POLITICIANS-In Paris, the fashionable tailors are making clothes without any wrong side. The style of the inner and outer side is different; the color like vise varies. They are equally handsome turned inside out.

### WILTON FACTORY.

HE proprietors of the Wilton Manufacturing Company would respectfully inform the public that their factory is now ready to receive WOOL to manufacture cloth for customers. Wool will be manufactured on shares, or by the yard at the following prices, viz:-Cassimeres, from 35 to 45 Common fulled cloth, 33 to 42 35 to 45 c'ts per yard Satinetts, including warp, 30 to 37 do Blankets, 2 yards wide,

Pressed cloth, The foregoing will be the prices if the wool is taken and the cloth delivered at the factory; if left with agents two cents per yard will be added; -cloth will be kept on hand to exchange for

17 to 33

do

Flannel.

wool. Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usu zl.—The proprietors will hold themselves respon-sible for all work that goes out of their hands un-

faithfully done.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Jr., Agent. East Wilton, June, 1842.

NEW VOLUME.

THE ANGLO AMERICAN.

WEEKLY JOURNAL, OF ENLARGED DIMENSIONS. Devoted to entertaining Literature, general inelligence from all parts of the world, politics, depates, commerce, arts and sciences, general criticism, and miscellaneous subjects.

A New Volume of this Journal was commenced on Saturday, the 28th ult., and is to be continued as usual every Saturday. The plan and conduct of this Journal baving

now been so long before the public, the Proprietors flatter themselves that they may venture to express their hope that THE ANGLO AMERICAN has sustained the pretensions which were originaly asserted for it. This at least they can say, that hey have faithfully endeavored to make it the vehicle of solid and useful information, polite literature of the most approving grade, interesting in its subjects, amusing and agreeable in its selections, pure in its morals, moderate in its discussions, and onsistent in its principles.

The first Volume of this work is accompanied by beautiful mezzotint engraving of King Louis PHILLIPPE, which Portrait was presented to the subscribers who paid in advance for one year .-

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. wishes of the slaveholding states.

3. March, 1837, in his inaugural he refers to the above declaration, and says, "It now only remains for me to add, that no bill conflicting with es; it will be printed on super-imperial paper, and the mention of the slaveholding states.

FORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON, executed in the highest style of art, and upon a splendid scale. In size it is 24 inches by 16 inches; it will be printed on super-imperial paper, and the mention of the slaveholding states. distinguished apartment of any house, in short the distinguished apartment of any house, in short the and wonderful to tell, after using your Sarsaparile North Carolina, "these sentiments are not on."

North Carolina, "these sentiments are not on." surpass any other subject of American art on the The disease is stopped in its ravages, all the to Yearly Subscribers only, who shall have paid in advance. The Plate is just finished and will be

ready for issue in a week or two. THE ANGLO AMERICAN is published every Satarday at the office of the Proprietors, No, 6 Ann Street. Terms, Three Dollars per annum, to be paid invariably in advance, and no deviation wil n any case be made from the Cash plan of Sub-

Agents dealt with on the usual terms. rders, &c., to be addressed to E. L. GARVIN & Co., Publishers, No. 6 Ann Street, New York.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law Sagran Counsellor lor at Law, Saganaw City, Michigan. J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County s; he will make investments for others in lands

pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give part of the country, or desirous of becoming emi-

# GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Encourage Home Manufacture, and save 30 per ct. OLDEN'S AMERICAN LIQUID BLACK-ING is now decidedly the best article of the kind in the market, and is warranted to give satisfaction. It contains a greater quantity of Oil than lackings usually do, and is very beneficial to the

It may be obtained, at wholesale and retail, of the Manufacturer, E. S. Holden, 42 Union Street,

BLACKING! BLACKING!!

TUST received a large supply of Holden's Amer-J ican Liquid Blacking, equal to Day & Mar-tin's, and much cheaper, for sale wholesale and retail, at the manufacturer's prices, by
S. PAGE & CO.

Also-just received a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., or sale as above, at reduced prices. Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1843.

ENRY B. STANTON, Attorney and Coun seller at Law, No. 10 State Street, (up. stairs) Boston. Mr. S. practices in all the State Courts of Maschusetts, and in the United States' Circuit and

uptcy, Equity, Admiralty, &c. References: - Samuel E. Sewall, Esq. Boston. DANIEL CADY, Esq., Johnstown. 1842. New York. Boston, Oct., 1842.

#### LIBERTY TRACT DEPOSITORY, THE LIBERTY STANDARD OFFICE. HALLOWELL.

NO. 2.—The Right sort of Politics, containing V 4 pages. No. 3—The influence of the Slave Power, 4 pa-

No. 4—Don't throw away your vote, 4 pages, No. 5—John Quincy Adams's Letter, 8 pages. No. 6—The Tyrant Paupers, or where the Mon-

Also, The Binney Sone for 3 cents per copy Nov. 9, 1843.

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoc Store. HALLOWELL, MAINE

PAUL STICKNEY

AS constantly on hand a large supply Ladies', Misses, and Childrens' MORO CO and KID SHOES of all descriptions disconnections. fron the Manufacturers in Massachusetts. expressly for Retail Trade.

xpressly for Retail Trade.

—ALSO—
Ladies' French Kid Slips and Ties,
Gent's fine Calf-skin Sewed and Pegged Beole Thick Boots and Shoes, Morocco Shoes and Pumps, Kid and Morocco skins, Philadelphia and New York Sole Leather. Deer-skin Bindings, Facing skins,

Binding and Shoe Inread, Jewett's Blackball, Paste Blacking, Boot Nails, and almost every article usually key a Shoe Store. As above, Ladies' Fur MUFFS and BOAS Mens' and Boys' Fur and Hair Seal CAPS The subscriber, having been in the Shoe been ness for a long time and formed an extensive quaintance with the Manufacturers in Massac setts and elsewhere, has facilities for purcha setts and elsewnere, has tachines for purchash equal to any other dealer in Maine, and pledge " A hot purchased in Boston.

> Sands's Sarsaparilla, For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all disease

es arising from an impure state of the Blood habit of the system, namely: Scorfula, or King's Evil-Rheumatism-Obst nate Cutaneous Eruptions—Pimples—or Pustules on the face—Blotches—Biles—Chronic Sore Eyes—Ring Worm or tetter—Scald Hear Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints—Stubborn Ulcers—Syphilitie Symptom
—Sciatica—or Lumbago—and diseases arisis

from an Injudicious use of Mercury Aseites. or Dropsy—Exposure or Imprudence in Life.
Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be n. moved by this preparation.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who lost the whole of his nose from a severe Scot. fula disease. It speaks for itself. BROOKLYN, Nov. 25, 1842 Messrs. Sands, Gent.—Although I am discoured and deformed, for life I have not lost my recollection; and never, while I exist, shall cease to feel grateful for benefits conferred, that

the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I wa attacked in the year 1828 with a small red spot attended with itching and burning sensations This induced rubbing, and now commenced the ravages of a disease which progressed as follows. the left nostril was first destroyed, and continuing upwards, it crossed the bridge of the nose, and seizing upon the right side, destroyed the cath lage, bone and all the surrounding parts, until a nally, the nose was entirely eaten off: the passage for conveying tears from the eye to the nose oblin erated, which caused a continual flow of teats. The disease now seized upon the upper lips, extending to the right cheek, and my feelings and sufferings were such as can better be imagined than described. I am a native of Nottingham England, and my case is well known there. The first physicians in the kingdom prescribed for the state of the but with little benefit. At one time I was directed tro take 63 drops of the 'Tincture of Iodin three times a day, which I continued for 6 month in succession. At another time 1 applied Oil Vitriol to the parts. After this I used a presering tion of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved in vai continued to grow worse, and as a drowning ma will catch at a straw, I used every remedy I co hear of that was considered applicable to my ease until I became disgusted with the treatment and

Many pronounced the disease a cancer, but Dr M—, under whose treatment I was, considered it Scrofulous Lupsus, and this is the name given it by medical men. As a last resort I was recom mended to try change of air and an Atlantic voy age, and in April last I sailed for America, and a rived here in the month of May. The disease con inued gradually to increase, extending upward and backwards, having destroyed the entire non and fast verging towards the frontal bone, it seize

relinquished all hopes of ever getting well.

upon the upper jaw and surrounding parts.
While crossing on the ferry-boat from Brooklys
to New York, a gentleman was attracted by appearance, and thus accosted me: 'My friend have you used the Sarsaparilla?' 'No,' I replie Then use it, for I believe it will cure you. ing thus addressed by a stranger, I was induced to make trial of a medicine so highly recommende I purchased one bottle, which gave some relief This Portrait they design to present racking and tormenting pains are gone, my food the Plate is just finished and will be and, under the blessing of Divine Providence, attribute the result entirely to the use of Sanss Sarsaparilla. With desire that the afflicted may

no longer delay, but use the right medicine and I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitude, Your friend, THOMAS LLOYD, Your friend, THOMAS LLOYD,
Nutria Alley, Pearl Street
STATE OF NEW YORK, On this 25th day of
City of Brooklyn, ss. Nov. 1842, before

came Tho's Lloyd, and acknowledged the truth

the foregoing paper, and that he executed the foregoing paper, and that he executed the foregoing paper, and that he executed the foregoing paper, and the executed the foregoing paper. Mayor of the City of Brooklyn. Sand's Sarsaparilla will remove and permanent ure diseases having their origin in an impure sia of the blood and depraved condition of the gene al constitution, viz.: Scrofula or King's Evil its various forms; Rhenmatism, obstinate cutant ous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Pimples or Pustal on the face, chronic, Sore Eyes, Ringworms of T ter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of bones and joints, stubborn symptoms, diseases arising from an injudicif Mercury, female derangements, and other sin

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